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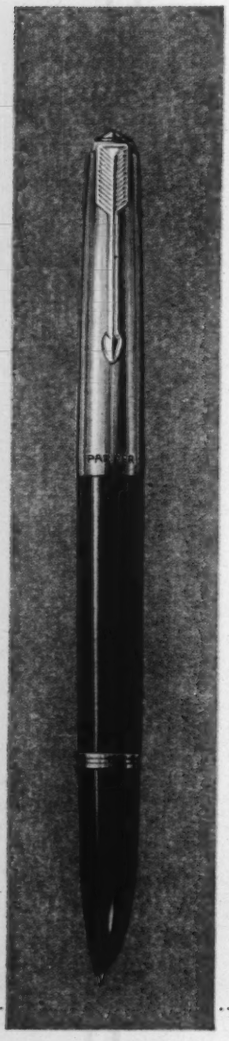

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
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BEHIND THE SCENES

THE NEXT ISSUE: Montreal's crime probe is slowing down, due to the public's lack of interest and the toughness of underworld witnesses, says FRANK LOWE, Montreal newspaperman . . . His Worship J. S. MILLS, Mayor of Saskatoon, makes a telling case for traditional teaching methods . . . On-the-spot reports from *London Observer* correspondents on the Saar situation, French and German views . . . Former Toronto Mayor W. J. Stewart, MPP, outlines the problem of heavy municipal taxes . . . Vancouver writer ROBERT FRANCIS tells how Jim Spilsbury built up the Queen Charlotte Airlines into the country's third largest . . . The skilled labor shortage is discussed by FRANK FLAHERTY, Ottawa Press Gallery correspondent . . . NANCY CLEAVER tells how to choose a summer camp for your child . . . Artist GRANT MACDONALD sketches theatre personalities, including Judith Evelyn for SN's cover.

COVER: On Easter Sunday many people will attend churches whose stained-glass windows were designed by Canadians, some of whom are discussed by Paul Duval on Page 13. A distinguished practitioner of this art is PETER HAWORTH, Director of Art, Central Technical School, Toronto. Mr. Haworth began studying the subject when he was a student of Professor Robert Anning Bell, RA, at the Royal College of Art in London. When he and his wife, the well known painter B. Cogill Haworth, came to Canada in 1923 he continued his interest in window-designing and many of his creations are installed in Canadian churches. See also Page 5.—*Photo by Marcel Ray*

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OTTAWA VIEW

PARLIAMENT'S WASTE OF TIME IS BECOMING SCANDALOUS

by Michael Barkway

UP TO the Easter adjournment the House of Commons will have sat for nearly six weeks. It would be interesting to hear how some of the members will explain to their constituents what they have been doing with the time, and how the fortunes of Canada have been improved. The utter disorder in the arrangement of business and the futile repetitiousness of the discussions is growing to the point of scandal.

It took the House three days to pass the Act allowing special compensation for farmers whose animals have to be destroyed because of hoof-and-mouth disease. Purged of its verbosity there was material for an excellent one-day debate.

The next nine sitting days were given to the debate on the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. This was a good deal shorter than usual, but it was no more constructive. Looking back on the dreary spate of words, even parliamentary reporters can now recall a bare half dozen of the speeches. The ordinary newspaper-reader, who is the voter, probably cannot recall so many.

Apart from the opening exchange between Opposition Leader Drew and PM St. Laurent (which was duller than usual on both sides), there was a useful but inconclusive interchange about the textile industry. A number of PC's rehashed their familiar complaints about high taxes and the budget surplus. Finance Minister Abbott, in ten devastating minutes, took his whack at the lobbyists. If anybody else said anything important, it has already gone down the broad and easy path into oblivion.

Foreign Affairs

THE one exception was the exchange between CCF Leader Coldwell and External Affairs Minister Pearson about NATO's defence goals. This was a real clash about a real and vital question. Its upshot was wholly useful in clearing the air of clouding misconceptions. But it was typical of the parliamentary muddle that the vital debate took place on the Speech from the Throne. It was only after the heat of the argument was exhausted that the House started its nominal debate on foreign affairs.

This was an innovation—an agreement between the parties to provide a chance for debating foreign policy. It led to the most vigorous discussion of foreign policy the House has had for some time. It was a welcome contrast to earlier occasions when the House had drifted through foreign-affairs debates as though they were a matter of form which didn't really matter to the electors.

But even in a useful debate like this members are appallingly repetitious and long-winded. There was hardly a speech which wouldn't have been better in half the time. Dear knows, members find each other's speeches dull enough, as the small attendance in the House generally shows. It would take a full-dress psychological enquiry to reveal why each supposes his own turgid oratory to be any more interesting than the rest.

Blaming Each Other

LAST winter an all-party committee tried to find ways of improving the procedure of the House. Nothing whatever came of its efforts, apart from experiments with different hours of sitting made last session and not repeated this session. Throughout the month of March practically no Government business was tackled, and no committees started work. In the fifth week of the session the House passed the final supplementary estimates for the closing fiscal year. But PC's were shouting that they hadn't time to ask their questions, and Finance Minister Abbott was complaining that they weren't even talking about the detailed items: they were discussing general policy matters which could be debated at other times.

In a moment of exasperation Abbott said: "There has been talk about amending the rules of the House. But, for heaven's sake, if we can't exercise some measure of self-control in debate there is not much use talking about amending the rules."

In apparent indignation Drew said: "This is simply another example of the attempt of this government to force items through in a way that denies discussion. . ."

Whichever way you view it, the House debates are wasting more and more time and accomplishing less and less. The sad thing is that the parliamentary leaders on both sides know it. They are always ready with explanations about why the other side is at fault. Meanwhile, back-bench members get more and more bored and feel less and less effective. Perhaps that's why they have to blow off steam once in a while in these marathon speeches.

This reporter, for one, believes that all the party leaders are completely

—Yates in Wall Street Journal
"Get another letter-to-the-editor printed?"

sincere when they express devotion to the parliamentary system. But even the most patient reporter grows tired of being told that it is always the other side which is to blame for what is wrong. Squabbling children say as much. If St. Laurent and Drew and their henchmen are as concerned as they say they are about making the House work better, it is inexcusable that they cannot agree on a more orderly arrangement of business. And if they cannot make their followers conform they are pretty poor leaders.

If more Canadian voters could see how the nation's business is being mishandled now, they would make the politicians clear up the muddle or get out. The Canadian House of Commons is at present not a very bright exhibition of democracy at work.

Light Relief

WITHOUT discussion the House of Commons voted itself full indemnity for days lost during the second session of 1951 and travelling expenses at the Christmas recess. But it raised a query about the travelling expenses for Senators, which seemed to be at a higher rate:

Mr. Fulton: Are the members of the Senate more peripatetic than the members of the House of Commons or what?

Mr. Macdonnell: They travel more slowly.

Mr. Abbott: I am afraid I cannot give any detailed explanation. It may be that some members of the other place have been suffering from a greater degree of infirmity in certain circumstances than hon. members here. . .

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LETTERS

Anglicans and the Reformation

IN APOLOGIZING for Mary Tudor (SN, March 15) Cyril Dunn has done less than justice to the history of the Reformation. While it is true that Henry has managed over the years to "steal the show," in point of fact he was little more than an incident in the drama of those times. It is only superficially true to say that the Reformation "had sprung from her father's desire to be rid of her mother" and thus cancel out the growing nationalism of the country, the oft-repeated protests by Church and State against Papal interference in England, and the well-known ecclesiastical abuses as contributing factors.

Furthermore, it must be remembered that Roman Catholicism is a product of the Counter-Reformation and the Council of Trent in at least the same degree that the Church of England in modern times can be attributed to the Reformation. The truth of the matter is that English History has always known an English Church (*Ecclesia Anglicana*) holding now firmly, now rather grudgingly and resentfully to an allegiance to the Pope, and eventually refusing to give that allegiance. But not until the Pope had made any other settlement virtually impossible by excommunicating Elizabeth and absolving, as he thought, her subjects from allegiance to their sovereign, did England come to know of a Catholic Church as distinct from and opposed to the Ancient and Historic Church of England. . .

(Rev.) WARREN TURNER
Bowmanville, Ont.

Rep by Pop: A Dream?

IF YOU are sincere in your desire to do justice to the Prairies' plea for special consideration in this year's redistribution of constituencies (as you say you are in a recent issue) you should, I think, do something more to answer the prairies' case than keep on repeating that magic and almost meaningless phrase "representation by population." . . .

To this day constituencies returning one MP each are allowed to vary in size from about 10,000 to 100,000 citizens. For prolonged periods individual sections have had representation that was seriously out of line with their populations, and the Commons rarely became disturbed about it: Ontario was over-represented from 1914 to 1947, and the prairies, during the period of very rapid population growth experienced some decades ago, were steadily under-represented.

Today Prince Edward Island has twice as many MP's as its population entitles it to have, and New Brunswick, no matter how small a fraction of the total country it becomes, can never have fewer than the ten MP's it now has. The failure of the Senate as a protector of regional interests has greatly increased the importance of the House of Commons' regional basis, and seriously undermined any case that could be made out for a Commons based on strict rep by pop . . .

Saskatoon, Sask. NORMAN WARD

MORE LETTERS ON PAGE 9

Investment Questions?

For most people, investing money raises questions—questions of the selection of securities, questions of price levels, questions regarding market trends, and many others.

Our April "Review and Securities List" will help to answer some of these questions. The "List" contains a wide selection of attractive bonds, convertible debentures, preferred and common shares, together with comments on Canadian security price movements and recent Corporation reports.

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SUNDAY MORNING IN FLORIDA

THIS "COLORED" BUSINESS

by B. K. Sandwell

St. Augustine, Florida.

IT IS SUNDAY in St. Augustine, Florida, the lovely old Spanish city which was once the mainland bastion of Spain's West Indian empire.

I attended service this morning in Trinity Episcopal Church, which dates only from the American acquisition of Florida in 1821; of the Protestant religious establishments of the period of British ownership (1763-83) nothing remains, for the Spaniards got Florida back by the Treaty of Paris, and their tolerance at that time was not great. It is a charming little church and was crowded to the doors, for the Ponce de Leon is still open and the winter residents are all in their palaces, haciendas, apartments, studios, cottages and their motels.

The weekly service leaflet of Trinity Church was largely devoted to an account, with pictures, of the Episcopal Mission to Liberia, the Negro republic on the west coast of Africa. This morning's newspaper, published in Jacksonville, contains many columns of advertisements of homes which no Negro would be permitted to occupy, and one advertisement which specifically refers to "colored properties"—these of course being properties which Negroes *are* permitted to live in.

It struck me that in some respects the Negroes of Liberia were perhaps less in need of the aid and sympathy of Trinity than those nearer home, but it is of course always a bit easier to love those with whom one does not have to have any contacts. Even we Canadians send missionaries to the Chinese while we prohibit them from coming to Canada.

THE race problem of the United States is in actual fact being solved, more rapidly than anybody could have dared to hope a generation ago, by the enforcement of two principles both of which were no part of the American thinking of 1925. One of these is the principle of full employment, adopted by the New Deal and most unlikely to be abandoned by the Republicans. The other is the principle of segregation-plus-equality, adopted by the Supreme Court and not seriously denied by any State in the Union.

Full employment has the result that the white man no longer feels that he must exclude the Negro from all but the most undesirable occupations because of the danger of being himself done out of a job by Negro competition. There is far less intolerance about the entry of Negroes into better jobs, and most Negroes are much better paid, than was the case before the great Depression in the Thirties.

But more important even than this, although slower in operation, is the cultural progress of the Negroes through the improvement of their educational facilities. A generation ago exclusion from the white schools meant for many Negroes exclusion from all but the most rudimentary education; today in all but the poorest States it allows the Negro access to facilities almost if not quite as good as those of his fellow-citizens. It will be some time before the whole Negro population develops the same ambition for education as the whites, for the Negro has been habituated for centuries to happy-go-lucky and shiftless habits, but the change is obviously under way.

HOUSING is the one great impediment to Negro progress, and in the larger cities it is being ameliorated by admirable public housing schemes of good design and magnificent proportions.

Nothing but large-scale intervention by the public authorities can do any good, for private capital will never provide new housing for Negroes, but will leave them to be forced, by their expanding numbers, into old districts which were originally white and have deteriorated beyond the tolerance of white occupants. A Negro who has improved his economic position can of course improve his habitation, but he cannot move out of the "colored" area. He must therefore endure the surroundings natural to an overcrowded slum. He therefore tends to spend his surplus on a showy motor car, a television set or gambling; and then he is accused by the white population of being childish in the way he spends his money.

There were no Negroes in the Trinity Church congregation, and it occurred to me to reflect that it might be poetic justice if the Episcopalian Church of Liberia made a rule against the admission of whites. What is the use of being a Negro republic if you don't do the things that a white republic does?

—Butterfield in Vancouver Province

SEEING RED

PETER HAWORTH, RCA

AN OLD ART COLORS EASTER

by Melwyn Breen

SINCE WE'RE feeling much in the spirit of Easter these days we decided to explore an ancient art that is one of the means of expression of Christian symbolism—stained-glass windows. Accordingly we called on Mr. Peter Haworth, who is Director of Art at Toronto's Central Technical School. Mr. Haworth, a quiet, thoughtful, and direct, man with a wiry shock of white hair has been engaged in the designing and making of stained-glass windows ever since his student days at the Royal College of Art, London, which he attended after leaving the Royal Air Force at the end of the World War I.

We found Mr. Haworth in his study surrounded by the tools and materials of his work: samples of stained glass, stack of exquisite, jewel-like and meticulously painted sketches, huge "cartoons", which are the blueprints for a finished window. He got us speedily down to business with some preliminary history of stained-glass window making.

"The art flourished from about 1200 to 1550," he told us, "chiefly as ecclesiastical decoration. Gothic architecture lent itself to stained-glass windows and the craftsmen to do them were engaged just as any other workers on a new church—as a matter of course." After the middle of the sixteenth century, though, the use of stained-glass windows for domestic purposes—plus the then new method of painting directly on clear glass, instead of using glass in which the color was infused, caused the art to decline. "It wasn't until the Nineteenth century when William Morris and Sir Edward Burne-Jones, the pre-Raphaelite, with their mediaeval interests and their ambition to revive handicrafts, that window designing and making as an art, came back into favor."

Modern designers use, in the main, the same techniques that the mediaevalists used. "Nowadays, of course, we have a much wider range of colors for our designs. I'm not so sure that this is entirely a good thing. In the old days, a designer had often to create his picture using those materials he had on hand: say he had thirty different pieces of glass, well, he had to create a window that used these and no more. Now, of course, we can go ahead and create a design exactly according to our mood and inspiration and can reasonably hope to get the colors exactly as we set them down."

As for the actual glass employed in modern stained-glass windows, the term "stained glass" is a misnomer. It is really colored glass; clear glass melted and mixed in a pot with various oxides, green, blue or red. The mixture is picked up, a gob at a time, blown into a bubble, just like ordinary window glass, cut off and allowed to flatten on large cooling tables. "Part of the beauty of stained-glass windows lies in the effect on incoming light from the rough texture of the glass. Streaks, blotches of color, varied thickness, all have a tendency to enhance the luminosity and the richness of the design."

Another important ingredient of window-making is a kind of material known as "flash" glass. "One of the problems with colored glass is that certain colors tend to be too dark—some of the blues and ruby reds and greens. But they discovered very early that a film of color could be applied to a sheet of clear glass, usually a greenish tint, or that a film of one color can be superimposed on another. You get the same thickness (and thus strength) of glass as in the other method, but it's just a film on the surface." This leads to another dodge of etching away parts of the film with fluoric acid. You can usually detect this in the depiction of rich robes and in crowns and jewels. "You can also over-do this," Haworth cautions, "there's a temptation to get fussy and fancy with this technique."

SO MUCH for the main material of stained-glass windows. For the steps in the designs he has done for many churches in Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton and elsewhere, Haworth and his assistant Miss Gladys Allen, first make a water-color or tempera sketch of the finished window. These "sketches" are beautiful things in themselves having the glow and richness of miniature windows. The sketch is then redrawn in charcoal to actual scale as a "cartoon". The cartoon is then taken to the firm that does the actual glass-making and assembling and, under Haworth's supervision, the glass sections in the design are keyed to show the color and shape of the piece of glass to be used. After this is done, templates showing the actual shape and size of the finished glass piece are cut out and used as patterns for the glass. These are then cut with diamond cutters. After this comes the etching and painting of the detail. Then it is ready to be assembled and "leaded."

The leading itself may be half an inch, a quarter of an inch or three-eighths of an inch thick, depending on the size and weight of the window. The leads are simply strips of the metal, flanged in the middle to separate adjacent pieces of glass, which are then cemented in. Then comes the actual installation of the finished window. "Just one of the things that has to be taken into account in designing," Haworth observes, "is the reinforcement for the window. Every fourteen inches or so, there's a bar of iron running across it. You have to make sure that they don't clash with some detail like a hand or a face."

"All these various stages show, I think, the *communal* aspect of stained-glass-window making. That's something that's held over from the mediaeval days. In fact, you can see that the processes haven't really changed very much since the beginning.

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32H

EDITORIALS

Unconditional Aid Need for Britain

OPPOSITION leaders are perfectly right to be groping for ways in which Canada might help to avert the bankruptcy of the sterling area. Unfortunately the means which might be vote-getters in Canada are not the means which provide any help to Britain. When, a month before the 1949 general election, Mr. Howe persuaded the British to spend an extra $20 million on Canadian products, he was not helping the British problem; he was making no contribution to the future of sterling, but only to the political fortunes of the Liberal party. So now, when the Conservatives and CCF-ers talk about finding markets for our exportable surpluses, they are not helping the recovery of sterling.

Canadians must decide whether we are more interested in getting sterling back onto the footing of a respectable international currency or in getting rid of some of this year's large exportable surpluses. All sorts of proposals are masquerading as "aid to Britain" when they are really no more than aid to our own cheese-producers or apple-growers. It sounds very grand and generous to talk about giving $100 million to Britain. But if the gift is pinned to the sale of Canadian agricultural surpluses it is not really a gift to the sterling area.

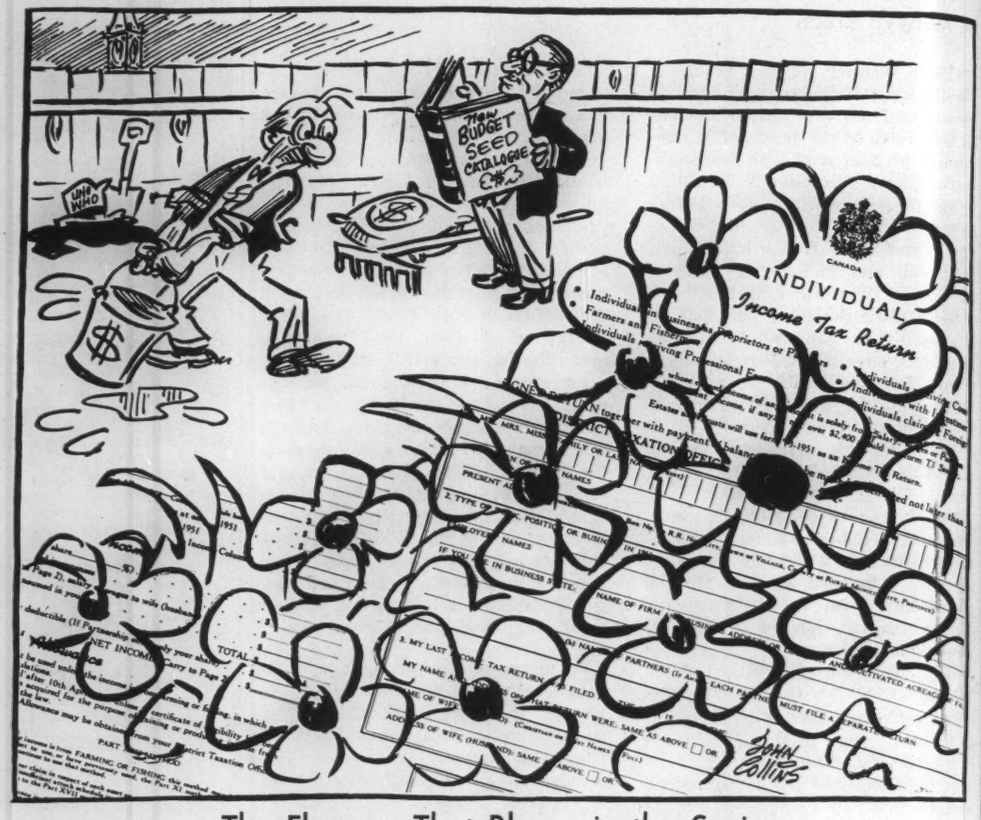
The same thing is true of the perennial suggestion that Canada should "accept sterling" in return for its exports. This simply means taking a deferred claim instead of an immediate claim on the resources of the sterling area. The British cannot and should not commit their children's resources in payment of a debt which they are unable to pay now.

If we are in earnest about helping to restore the pound sterling, the last thing we should do is to try to foist off exportable surpluses which the sterling countries know they must do without. The only kind of help which would bring any real relief to Britain would be the kind of help that would win no exporters' votes. It would be a dollar gift made without condition— a gift which the British could use to buy those things which they would have to buy from us anyway. Unfortunately the attempt to help Canadian exporters and the British at the same time does not work.

Easter Budgets & Bonnets

IF THE newspapers measure their readers correctly, most Canadians must regard Easter primarily as the occasion for a parade of spring fashions. Yet the Easter festival is being observed just as fully in the southern hemisphere, where it is now fall, and among Christian people to whom our fashions look as absurd as an African head-dress looks to us. Bunnies and bonnets are secular excrescences which too often obscure what Easter is all about.

The Christian calendar clearly shows that the significance of Easter depends on the significance of Holy Week. The Resurrection is meaningless without the Crucifixion. For all Christians Good Friday is the condition of Easter Day. This is easy to say, but its meaning is desperately hard.



The Flowers That Bloom in the Spring

For it means that the joyous New Birth, which we all like to celebrate, is possible only after a course of suffering and submission, which most of us don't like even to contemplate. Easter brings no glib assurance that everything must come right in the end. On the contrary it brings a stern warning that things can only come right by the hard road of self-sacrifice.

This week's budget brought an understanding, on the political plane at least, that we cannot even defend our Western civilization without sacrifice. It should also have made us wonder a little about the nature of the civilization which we mean to defend. If its value is merely to provide us with more and more of this world's goods—or, as we euphemistically say,—"to increase our standard of living"—then we have not much with which to answer the challenge which the churches are putting to us this week. They are saying that by the road of self-sacrifice—and by no other road—man can win his way to immortality. But most of us are more interested in bigger and better Easter bonnets.

A Man with a Vision

NICHOLAS IGNATIEFF was a man with a vision. That vision was of a soundly developed Canadian northland. Its colonization, in this era, he had always seen as a planned and organized venture, community by community. Back in the Depression, when immigration had almost dried up, he was dreaming of a kind of Canadian Frontier Service made up of young men who shared his vision of the development of Canada. They would be attached to the new communities of New Canadian settlers as guides and advisors during the first year or so of organization.

As Warden of Hart House, at the University of Toronto, he shared his enthusiasms with eager students, and as he had done while at Upper Canada College, he took some of them with him to the north country or abroad during the summers. He sought answers to Canada's northland problems in Scandinavia, and only last year led a Canadian party to help in the actual building of a Finnish university.

Mr. Ignatieff believed in the imaginative use of space and was sure that in northern development we could adopt Finnish methods to advantage. He felt Quebec was tackling the problem with more imagination and with a great deal more government help than Ontario has shown to date in the northern clay belts.

He had undertaken a comparative study of what was being done in the different provinces to push farming farther north. It promised to be the most authoritative survey to date on the subject and was to have appeared in SATURDAY NIGHT where so many of his articles had been published.

Nicholas Ignatieff's sudden death at 48 means not only the loss of a Canadian with a vision; Canadian universities lose a great liberal always ready to fight the battle of the undergraduate against repressive authority.

Exciting Time for OEA

THE continuing debate on the What, Why and How of Education has been rather exciting lately. Dr. Robert Hutchins, now with the Ford Foundation but formerly President of the University of Chicago, gave a report on it when he spoke to a Canadian audience recently. Hutchins con-

tinues to be one of this continent's most aggressive champions of the humanities. His alarm at the softening of the American educational system because of one or another form of progressivism may have seemed extreme to us. However, Dr. Hutchins is not one to be easily convinced with meagre data.

In Canada the education debate has been calmer but just as interesting. University staff people have complained about the lack of fundamental knowledge in an unusually high percentage of the students, have suggested a conscientious searching for the cause in university instruction or in that of the high schools. Others have questioned certain emphasis in today's elementary educational system. Toronto educational authorities have been having their troubles in introducing the OSU report card and the Intermediate school (as described in an article on Page 12).

Most educational problems resolve themselves into convincing parents who regard schools pretty largely in the light of (1) the education they themselves received—or wished they had received, and (2) what they as loving parents *think* should be good for their own youngsters.

No one is sorry that rural educational opportunities have come along so immeasurably in the last few years. Or that the newer type of school plant, both rural and urban, affords better environment. Or that provincial grants have been stepped up in terms that would never have passed the most enlightened legislature two decades ago. At the same time, higher costs (including long-overdue salary increases) have brought the ratepayer into the great debate more forcefully than ever before.

We can recall few Easter Weeks more interesting than the next for a meeting of the Ontario Educational Association. From panel discussions, addresses by international educationists and displays of school activities, the 8,500 delegates should receive valuable data for the great debate.

It is not enough to take a simple view-with-alarm, to condemn OSU and wish for a return to the little red school house. Nor is it as simple as arguing progressivism because it appears to be the most "democratic" system; education must have full regard for the "aristocratic" element as well.

Tax Exemptions

ONTARIO'S action in paying grants in lieu of taxes on long exempt government buildings should start a nation-wide movement to wipe out tax exemptions. Governments have been sidestepping the grim realism of modern taxation when they refuse to contribute through taxes to the cost of educating civil servants' children, to the cost of civic welfare, to the fire and police protection of their own property.

Now that Ontario and Saskatchewan have taken the first step the pressure is already beginning on other governments. Already *The Vancouver Sun* has estimated that property worth $46 millions owned by the Federal and the BC governments, does not pay taxes in Vancouver. Every Canadian city could ease its civic finances if senior government authorities faced up to the costs that are part of the privilege of doing business.

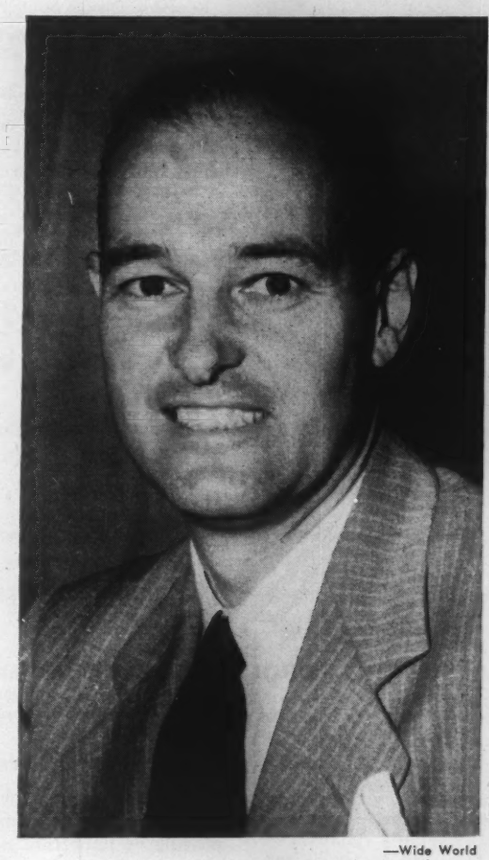
But property tax exemption is only part of the problem. When publicly owned utilities are exempt from both Federal and provincial taxes and the same type of utilities pay all taxes when privately owned, a double standard is created.

Two electric-light increases and one gas-rate increase by British Columbia Electric in the last year could have been avoided, it is now argued in Vancouver, if BC Electric got the same tax treatment as the Ontario Hydro, Montreal Light, Heat & Power, Winnipeg Hydro and other publicly owned utilities.

Public ownership of power surely does not need the hidden bonus of tax exemption to justify its existence.

"Machiavellian" to Moscow

"WRITERS do not make good diplomats," Mackenzie King once said, "because writers have been trained to express their thoughts, whereas diplomats must be trained to conceal theirs." The appointment of George Kennan as U.S. Ambassador to Moscow is in flagrant violation of this



—Wide World

AMBASSADOR GEORGE KENNAN

tradition, as he is known to be the "Mr. X" who, while Chief of the Policy Planning Staff of the State Department, enunciated in *Foreign Affairs* the policy of containment of Soviet Russian expansion which his government has pursued for the past five years.

More recently the new ambassador has given his views on "America and the Russian Future", opposing any break-up of the Russian Empire through encouragement of the Ukrainians or other subject nationalities. And he has published a book on American diplomacy during the past half century, holding that the assertion of the highest moral principles does not always make for good diplomacy, and has in the past often made for disastrous American diplomacy, harmful to the country's legitimate national interests. The combined pressure of moral indignation, domestic politics and a desire to enforce American ideas of righteousness sent the United States charging into the war with Spain, into the Boxer affair in China and into the First World War, without carefully measuring the consequences.

Kennan would discard the "legalistic and moralistic approach to international problems" which makes Americans believe that wars are only justifiable when fought for a moral principle and have no logical end but the severe punishment or destruction of the enemy and the imposition of an international system of law and order. He would get back to the diplomacy which Americans have never liked, to the careful pursuit of national interest, with patience, power and restraint. As his former superior, A. A. Berle, puts it, Kennan, though one of the kindliest and most delicately moral men in America, is really saying "make mine Machiavelli." It will be interesting to see what he will be able to do with the professional Machiavellians in Moscow.

Change in PEI

EVEN in one of the most placid and pleasant parts of this country, change creeps slowly but steadily into life and custom. A committee of the Legislature of Prince Edward Island is to consider, note the word, the matter of electoral reform. When, eventually, something comes of this, the Island will break with a matter of tradition solely its own.

When, in 1893, the Province abolished its Upper Chamber which it had possessed at the time of Confederation, it did not think it wise to abolish the honorable position of councillor. To this day, therefore, the Assembly consists of two types of member, councillors and assemblymen, the former elected by property qualification and the latter by the general franchise. In practice, in everyday public affairs, no distinction is made and councillor and assemblyman from each of the fifteen constituencies consort happily together to conduct the Queen's business. And here, lack of the superabundant square miles of other provinces limits in no way gravity of due discussion or local moment.

Now, it seems, someone has decided that something must be done in this matter of representation. If and when it is, we predict, there will be no untoward hubbub. Serenity in the mastery of change is a part of the people of the Island just as the serenity of her beauty is what brings thousands of more restless Canadians to her shores every Summer.

Canada and Asia

THE Government's decision to ask for another $25 million as Canada's contribution to the Colombo Plan for the coming financial year is satisfactory, but no more than that. To have provided any less would have been disgraceful. It is impossible to urge the appropriation of any more without knowing how purchasing plans develop.

The really baffling part of the Colombo Plan, which Mr. Nik Cavell is now grappling with on the spot, is to help the governments of South East Asia to execute constructive plans of capital development. The important thing is that Commonwealth governments should not be hampered in that task by lack of funds. It was a disappointment last year that $10 million out of the $15 million Canada provided for India should have had to be spent on wheat, though in the circumstances it was no doubt the best thing to do.

We hope that in the coming year the full $25 million can be spent on genuine capital improvements which will eventually help to raise the standard of living of both partners in the Indian continent. And if, before the financial year is out, Mr. Cavell can show that all the $25 million has been profitably committed in this way, then we would warmly support an application to Parliament for more funds. Penny-pinching in a project of such world importance would be short-sightedness.

METROPOLITAN LIFE BUSINESS REPORT FOR 1951

ASSETS WHICH ASSURE FULFILLMENT OF OBLIGATIONS

Bonds		$7,692,216,940.58
U.S. Government	$2,289,608,948.99	
Canadian Government	174,292,067.10	
Provincial and Municipal	67,686,151.19	
Railroad	600,924,947.28	
Public Utility	1,426,156,349.76	
Industrial and Miscellaneous	3,012,453,404.33	
Bonds of the Company's housing development corporations	121,095,071.93	
Stocks — All but $16,499,331.67 are preferred or guaranteed.		169,090,896.67
Mortgage Loans on Real Estate		1,890,959,998.40
On urban properties	$1,745,033,573.75	
On farms	145,926,424.65	
Real Estate (after decrease by adjustment of $16,400,000.00 in the aggregate)		299,649,990.00
Housing projects and other real estate acquired for investment	$265,200,536.96	
Properties for Company use	45,070,016.26	
Acquired in satisfaction of mortgage indebtedness (of which $3,184,671.89 is under contract of sale)	5,779,436.78	
Loans on Policies — Made to policyholders on the security of their policies.		447,060,539.27
Cash and Bank Deposits		162,302,812.57
Premiums, Deferred and in Course of Collection		149,471,380.68
Accrued Interest, Rents, etc.		90,153,625.90
TOTAL ASSETS TO MEET OBLIGATIONS		$10,900,906,184.07

OBLIGATIONS TO POLICYHOLDERS, BENEFICIARIES, AND OTHERS

Statutory Policy Reserves — This amount, which is determined in accordance with legal requirements, together with future premiums and reserve interest, is necessary to assure payment of all future policy benefits.	$9,284,635,384.00
Policy Proceeds and Dividends Left with Company — Policy proceeds from death claims, matured endowments, and other payments, and dividends left with the Company by beneficiaries and policyholders to be paid to them in future years.	615,163,380.00
Reserved for Dividends to Policyholders — Set aside for payment in 1952 to those policyholders eligible to receive them.	170,404,842.55
Policy Claims Currently Outstanding — Claims in process of settlement, and estimated claims that have occurred but have not yet been reported to the Company.	48,734,247.68
Other Policy Obligations — Including premiums received in advance and special reserves for mortality and morbidity fluctuations.	71,057,118.70
Taxes Accrued (Payable in 1952)	43,269,538.00
Contingency Reserve for Mortgage Loans	9,000,000.00
All Other Obligations	25,805,419.38
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	$10,268,069,930.31

SURPLUS FUNDS

Special Surplus Funds	$103,883,000.00	
Unassigned Funds (Surplus)	528,953,253.76	
TOTAL SURPLUS FUNDS		632,836,253.76
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS AND SURPLUS FUNDS		$10,900,906,184.07

NOTE — Assets amounting to $513,921,526.32 are deposited with various public officials under the requirements of law or regulatory authority.

SOME FACTS ABOUT METROPOLITAN'S OPERATIONS IN CANADA

These high lights of the Company's business in Canada, during 1951, our 79th year in this country, will be of particular interest to Metropolitan's Canadian policyholders and their beneficiaries.

Payments to Policyholders and Beneficiaries

Metropolitan paid in 1951 to its Canadian policyholders and their beneficiaries $47,042,393 in death claims — matured policies — accident and health and disability benefits — dividends and other payments. Of this amount, 70% was paid to living policyholders.

The total amount the Metropolitan has paid to Canadians since it entered Canada in 1872, plus the amount now invested in Canada, exceeds the total premiums received from Canadians by more than $424,000,000.

Life Insurance in Force

In 1951, Canadians bought $233,659,426 of new Life insurance protection in the Metropolitan, and at the year's end the Company was serving 2,500,000 Life insurance policyholders in Canada insured for $2,658,301,557. Of this amount, 56% was Ordinary business, 28% was Industrial and 16% was Group.

Total Investments in Canada

Metropolitan investments in Canada amounted to $632,999,420 at the end of 1951. These investments are playing an important part in the economy of Canada with substantial totals of Federal, Provincial and Municipal bonds and with sizeable totals in the obligations of steel and paper companies, the oil industry, railroads, electric light and power companies, and others.

Health and Welfare Work

Since 1909 Metropolitan has conducted a continuous health education campaign in Canada and during 1951 participated in numerous activities. More than 2,100,000 pamphlets on a variety of health and safety topics were distributed — monthly health advertisements appeared in national publications — "Good Hints for Good Health" was a daily feature on many radio stations.

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LETTERS

Dropping Dominion

I SEE I am now being lambasted by Mr. Eugene Forsey for my innocent remark that "everyone has realized for some time that the Royal titles need changing." Mr. Forsey assumes that the change must be designed to get rid of the word "Dominion." But I never said anything of the sort. The present Royal title calls the Queen "Queen of Ireland." Ireland is a republic. Doesn't this need changing?

Ottawa, Ont. MICHAEL BARKWAY

Annuities

RE YOUR editorial entitled "Second Thoughts on Annuities", may I say how much the life-insurance industry appreciates your placing this problem in its true light before your readers.

Would you also be good enough to convey the congratulations of this Association to Miss Helen Beattie for her very fine article on the Association's public health program? It was a revelation to many of us how attractively she told the story.

Toronto, Ont. J. K. MACDONALD,
President, Canadian Life Insurance Officers Assoc.

Wrong College

IN MARCH 15 issue you refer to Miss Anna MacCormack as participant in the Halifax Drama Festival, as being a "freshman at Mount Allison University." I would like to point out that Miss MacCormack is a scholarship winner attending Mount Saint Vincent at Rockingham, Nova Scotia, approximately three miles outside the city of Halifax. This college is over 100 years old and boasts of many outstanding Canadian women who were former students, including Madame Louis St. Laurent, wife of the Prime Minister.

Halifax, NS. JOAN CLARKE

Red Cross Appreciation

THE members of the Executive Committee of Windsor Branch, The Canadian Red Cross Society, asked me at their last meeting to convey to you their sincere appreciation for the very splendid article by Max Braithwaite entitled "Windsor Hospital; Tot's Magicland" in your March 1 issue.

The article, as well as the excellent pictures, gave to the many readers of your outstanding magazine a clear picture of the humanitarian work carried on by the Red Cross in Windsor . . .

Windsor, Ont. M. MOTHERSILL

Machine vs. Human

WE ENJOYED Hal Tracey's recent story on the electronic mathematical machine at the University of Toronto. . . What a timesaver these inventions really are when one compares their output with human effort. It takes 20 minutes for a trained mathematician, with pencil and paper, to multiply two 14-digit numbers and come out with the answer. Electric calculators now flash through 40 such multiplications in one second—50,000 times as fast!

Sherbrooke, Que. R. T. MCCARTHY

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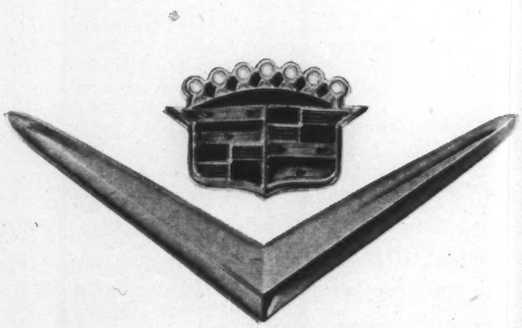


A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE

—Drawing by Frank Sibley

PSYCHOLOGY'S NO PARLOR GAME

Amateur psychologists, party showoffs who've picked up the jargon, are spreading misinformation, obscuring the real value of the science

by Dr. W. E. Blatz

Professor of Psychology, University of Toronto.

IF ONE were an eavesdropper at the door of a present-day bridge game, male, female or mixed, a cocktail party, sewing bee or business conference and skimmed off the serious conversations, there would be left an effluvia of half-baked and startlingly inaccurate psychological comments, clichés and epigrams: "We always criticize in others our own more obvious faults" . . . "She is just full of complexes" . . . "He has an inferiority complex a mile high (or deep)" . . . "She is just tied up by her frustrations" . . . "It's all in your unconscious."

Now there are amateurs in every field of activity —amateur engineers who will tell you how to fix your leaking cellar, amateur doctors who will tell you how to cure a cold, amateur economists *ad infinitum*. But the most common today is the amateur psychologist who can diagnose a person at a glance and in a phrase size up the whole situation.

There is a very obvious reason for this state of affairs. First, the psychologist is dealing with the stuff of human experience which is at the front door of everyone's own experience. Second, great strides have been made in the field of psychology during the past 50 years, tritely enough, due to the impetus given to it during the two great world wars, and the newer findings, or perhaps the vocabulary, is on everyone's lips. And so psychology is still news because it is new and lends itself to the average person because every psychological phenomenon impinges directly upon himself.

No matter what psychological topic is mentioned, the origin of the emotions, mental testing, child training, neurosis, personality, etc., there is a human being in the centre of it and that human being may easily be identified in some respect as oneself. Since other human beings are the most fascinating objects to oneself in the environment, it is not to be wondered at that man is interested in an analysis of himself and his neighbors.

Conversation is one of the most enjoyable of occupations, although the art of conversation seems to be fast dying out, what with all the other aids there are today for facile entertainment without the expenditure of effort. The one outstanding qualification of a good conversationalist is that he should be interesting. If one is interesting, he may be forgiven any inaccuracies, exaggerations, innuendos or what. With such we have no quarrel. But for the lay person who passes judgment on other people through the medium of psychological jargon, we have to admit not only boredom but often exasperation.

ONE SAYS "so-and-so has an Oedipus complex". He doesn't know who Oedipus is supposed to have been or what he is purported to have done. He is unaware of the true nature of a "complex". He has not learned that the fundamental sexual nature of parent fixation as suggested by Freud has been largely abandoned. He is wholly ignorant of the fact that close relationship between child and parent is common to nearly all children and that its survival in some adults can be traced to some extent to definite environmental factors. He may be astonished to learn that some of the "approved" forms of interpersonal relationships have their origins in the fixation mechanism. Thus, it is difficult for a person to make sound adult friends unless there has been first a close filial-parental experience.

In other words, the amateur's diagnosis might be the exact antithesis of the true picture.

"You can't blame him; it's all caused by his unconscious", another "diagnostician" blandly asserts. Curiously enough the concept of the unconscious is the most difficult of all the present day psychoanalytical concepts to understand and yet the most frequent term in the conversation of the laity. The concept is far older than Freud and the place of the unconscious in human behavior is being seriously questioned today by many psychologists, including some of Freud's students. But the amateur uses the unconscious as the whipping-boy for nearly all peculiar behavior and the originator of all human mental ailments.

"A person has to be neurotic to be a success in anything." This dictum receives a great deal of publicity and wide acceptance. The truth of the matter is that all true neurotic mechanisms are disabling to some extent. A person achieves success *in spite* of his neurosis rather than because of it. "You don't have to be crazy to be a good golfer—but it helps" is an aphorism that may be witty but is certainly not accurate.

What then is a psychologist? What does he study? How much does he know? A psychologist is a scientist. Using the methods approved in other fields such as physics, chemistry, biology and geology, he attempts to understand more clearly, among other things, the way people behave, think,

CONTINUED ON PAGE 19

—National Film Board

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S education system has proceeded on progressive lines for many years. Rhythm exercises, music instruction are part of rural-schools curriculum.

PROGRESSIVE EDUCATION CONTROVERSY

ARE WE PRODUCING PAMPERED PUPILS?

by Max Braithwaite

LAST NOVEMBER the Toronto Board of Education introduced into its public schools what it considered to be a rather minor and perfectly logical change . . . the OSU report card. The result was immediate and explosive.

Old time educationists roared that this was the latest bit of damned foolishness in a "progressive" system of learning that is ruining our children. Parents complained that it kept them in the dark concerning their kids' progress. Some teachers complained that it lessened incentive. It was the subject of at least two radio panel discussions, both times resulting in a split decision. Altogether, along with the "senior schools" question, it created the biggest furore in the old city since the vote on Sunday street cars.

What really is the substance and significance of this educational atomic bomb?

According to the people responsible for it, the OSU report card is an attempt to inform the parent how his child is doing in relation to his own ability rather than in relation to the others in the class. It does not mean the abolition of exams, but it does mean that more standardized tests will be used to indicate exactly what progress can be expected from a child according to age and mental ability.

Four times a year (Nov. 15, Jan. 31, April 15, and June 29) the child will take home a report card on which his "Habits and attitudes" (called "Citizenship" in grades 7 and 8) and "Scholarship" are graded as Outstanding, Satisfactory or Unsatisfactory. In a recent report to the board Mr. Z. S. Phimister, chief inspector and superintendent of public schools, explained these symbols:

" 'Outstanding' is work in which the child takes a very great interest and does exceptional work 'over and beyond the call of duty'; 'Satisfactory' indicates that the child is making good progress; 'Unsatisfactory' indicates that the child's work is not what might reasonably be expected of him and that something should be done at once by both home and school to get at the root of the trouble".

This, educational experts say, is in line with the emphasis being given to individual differences in children and benefits pupils at both ends of the mental ability scale. With the old report card where percentage marks were given, an extra bright kid capable of making 100 per cent could coast along with no effort at 85 per cent and still take home a whale of a report card. On the other hand a child with inferior gifts might be working his head off to get a grade of 50 per cent and still take home a bad report card. This, they say, leads to laziness in the gifted child and a sense of failure in the slower one.

On the new report card their ratings would be reversed. The 50 percenter would rate an O for his outstanding effort while the brighter boy might rate a U for not exerting himself sufficiently. The slower student would be encouraged to continue his efforts while the bright one would have to get down and dig instead of wasting his time.

—Canada Wide

MR. Z. S. PHIMISTER

Actually, the type of report which is suffering such anguishing birth pains in Toronto is not new. British Columbia schools have been using a similar system for ten years. Mr. W. T. Straith, BC Minister of Education, says that the system should result in . . . "the production of happier and better adjusted adults than those brought up under a system in which a label of basic inferiority is attached to the child from the day he enters school at a tender age. Ability to master academic material quickly and easily is not the sole, or even the most important, measure of human worth or value."

FIFTEEN years ago Alberta kicked out the system of giving percentage marks on report cards and indicating the class standing of children. In Saskatchewan, also, the trend has been in the same direction. In Winnipeg schools they are using both systems.

In Ontario the OSU system has already been introduced into a number of large school districts. East York, right next door to Toronto, has for the past two years been using a report card based on the same educational philosophy but playing down the use of symbols. The teacher writes his estimation of the pupil's progress in a space opposite each subject and parents of slow children are invited to come to the school and discuss the problem. Oddly enough there has been very little objection in East York to the change.

To some extent Dr. W. R. Dunlop, Ontario Minister of Education and an outspoken "let's-get-back-to-the-3-R's" man, has been leader of the opposition to the new cards. In a recent speech he stated that he didn't see anything wrong with the old-style report cards which showed students where they stood in relation to the rest of the class. His reasoning—and that of many others—is simply and logically this: Children will have to face competition in life; therefore they should learn to face up to it in school.

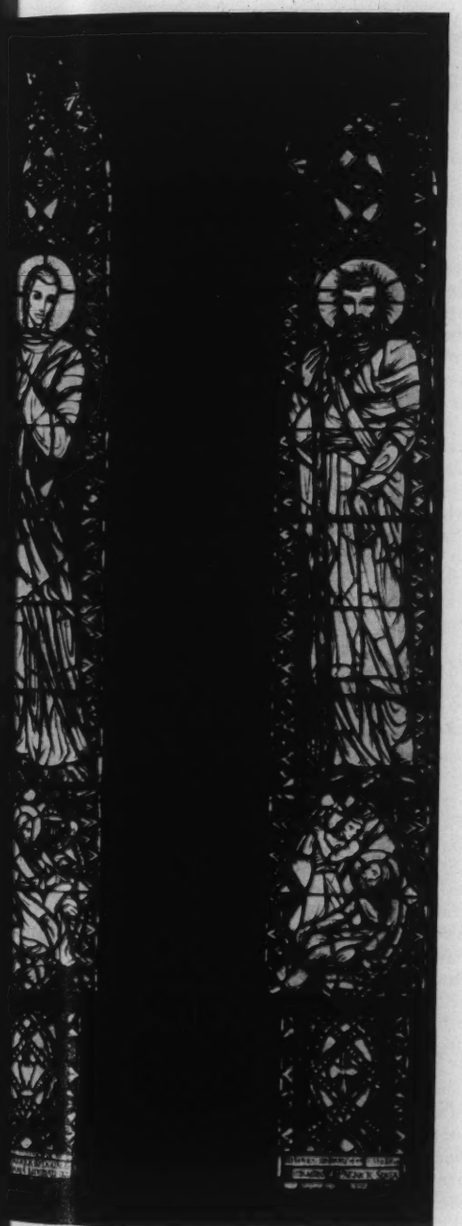
Supporters of OSU argue competition has been given "undue emphasis"; that there is

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22

MEDIAEVAL CRAFT

CANADIANS REVIVE STAINED-GLASS ART

by Paul Duval



EMORIAL WINDOWS for Church of Ascension our Lord, Westmount, Que., by Yvonne Wil-ms, one of Toronto artists designing windows.

ART IN CANADA owed its first flowering to the Church. Monsignor Laval's seventeenth-century Quebec school of arts and crafts was the first established in the New World and owed its existence to eccleciastical demands. Canadian liturgical art which arose from that early beginning eventually included painting, sculpture and stained glass. There was no strong movement to utilize stained glass, however, until quite recent years.

The stained-glass window is perhaps the happiest medium for religious art expression. Through it, nature's light and color, joined with the artist's personal interpretation of the scripture, blend into the most radiant form of church art. The brilliant mosaics of glass, bound by lead, at Chartres, Oxford, Cambridge, Gloucester and innumerable German cathedral towns, vividly inscribe the richest period of this art.

DURING recent decades, the German school of stained glass designers, led by Karl Schmidt-Rottluff, have revived the true use of stained glass, after centuries during which it lay dormant. This renaissance has now reached into French, English and American liturgical art. In Canada, stained glass has only recently found a few craftsmen-designers who treat it with due seriousness as a creative art form. Through the efforts of these artists, a growing number of Canadian churches are becoming illuminated by works of art. Gradually, the point is being established that decorated church windows should be more than a hackneyed, devitalized formula painted in stains on amber glass. The studio of Yvonne Williams, perhaps one of the country's most important designers and executors of stained-glass windows, is located in Toronto. Also working in Toronto as gifted and original designers are Peter Haworth (*see Page 5*), Gladys Allen, Marjorie Nazier and Ellen Simon. In Quebec Province, the perpetuation of stained glass as an art rests almost solely on the talents of Quebec City's brilliant designer and sculptor, Marius Plamondon.

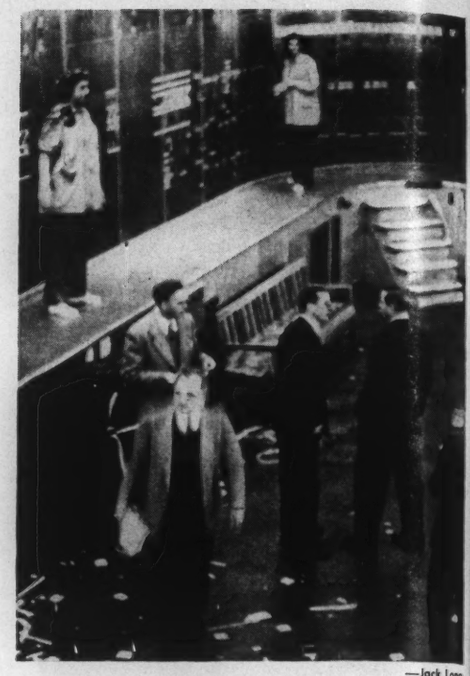
PETER HAWORTH, RCA, has window designs in most major Eastern Canadian cities. "Road to Calvary" from Stations of the Cross.

YVONNE WILLIAMS, design for a window in Grimsby, Ont. (l.). Ellen Simon (design on rt.) specializes in painting directly on the glass.

VANCOUVER EXCHANGE MIRRORS BC GROWTH

While listings still reflect BC's wealth of base metals, they also show substantial trading in some of the country's biggest industrials: growth is horizontal as well as vertical.

by Charles Lugrin Shaw



—Jack Long

"REALLY SIGNIFICANT" is fact that Vancouver Exchange now fully represents west's expansion.

OUT ON THE WEST COAST, you hear so much talk in superlatives that you take most of it for granted. Almost everything is the biggest and, of course, the best. And sooner or later you become convinced that British Columbia has a lot to brag about—the greatest mountains, the tallest timber, the most power-happy rivers.

It comes, then, as rather a letdown when BC brokers and financial men make no effort to pretend that the Vancouver Stock Exchange is in a class by itself. They admit that by volume of sales and other prosaic yardsticks, Vancouver's exchange hardly compares with Toronto's or Montreal's. They merely remark that it is the third largest in Canada which, when it is considered that Vancouver is Canada's third largest city, is not at all remarkable.

But don't imagine that Vancouver's financial people will let the case rest there. They will hurry on to point out that in this particular instance such comparisons mean very little. The important thing, they emphasize, is rate of growth, and in that particular field the Vancouver Stock Exchange probably has few rivals anywhere. Actually, dollar volume of trading on the Vancouver exchange last year was up 49 per cent over the previous year. To be more specific, it was $56,178,087.94, compared with $37,534,806.17 in 1950. The share turnover was 51,264,920, against 35,108,170, or an advance of 46 per cent.

To the Montreal financier or the Toronto broker, these figures may not mean a great deal. They are comparatively puny in the terms of St. James Street and Bay Street, but totals in themselves don't signify everything, the members of the Vancouver Stock Exchange insist.

"The really significant thing", stresses Jack Lamprey, the aggressive young President of the Exchange, "is that for the first time in history the Vancouver Stock Exchange has become truly representative of Western Canada's overall economic and industrial expansion."

He was thinking of the days, not so very long ago, when the Exchange concerned itself almost exclusively with mining stocks, most of them of the "penny" variety, and he was comparing them with the situation today, when quotations on the Vancouver board reflect the trading in securities of some of the west's biggest industrial enterprises.

"The plain fact is that many major Canadian corporations that used to ignore the Vancouver Stock Exchange have come to recognize Vancouver as the fastest-growing financial center in the country," continued Lamprey, "and they have discovered that the Exchange is the logical place in which to list their securities."

Some of the corporations which now have their names on the Vancouver board, for instance, are Abitibi, Canadian Breweries, Atlas Steel, Aluminium, George Weston, the Southam Co. and Bruck Mills. They all came in within the past few years: they came not only because of their faith in Vancouver but also because they suddenly realized that a substantial proportion of their stockholders live in British Columbia.

"And don't forget the Canadian banks," said Lamprey. Practically all the chartered banks of Canada are listed on the Vancouver Exchange.

But the stocks just mentioned are of corporations whose business is primarily in the east. The fact that they are listed in Vancouver is a compliment to the Vancouver Exchange as well as to the west coast as a financial community; but in everyday trading the bread-and-butter stocks are those of the west. The Vancouver Exchange is primarily a market place for the securities of Western Canada and has always realized that its No. 1 role is to provide the funds for western expansion.

It is only natural that Vancouver should list more mining stocks because the Exchange has been closely associated with mining development in British Columbia since the early days. Its activity rose and fell with the mining industry. The Exchange came along too late to reflect the Rossland boom around the turn of the century, but it shared in the subsequent bonanza periods; in the last quarter century it played a vital role in encouraging public participation in the mines of the Slocan and Pend Oreille and later in the Bridge River gold expansion when Major Austin Taylor's Bralorne and Col. Victor Spencer's Pioneer—the latter aided and abetted by the colorful Wall Street figure "Sell 'em Ben" Smith—were the darlings of the board.

And it is logical, too, that in a province so dependent on its diversified mines, the Vancouver Stock Exchange should grow with the active base metal market. Before the war there were 25 producing gold mines in BC; today, the gold miners are in the shadows—temporarily, it is hoped—but the wonderful fact about British Columbia mining is that the province has so many metals. In Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co., BC has the world's greatest lead-zinc operation and the company's fantastic Sullivan mine has a startling variety

CONTINUED ON PAGE 23

CHARLES LUGRIN SHAW *is Canadian west coast manager of a group of industrial publications.*

—CPR

BC'S BOOMING BASE METALS, old timers, hold their own on Vancouver Exchange as industrials' standing on the board increases. Above, the Sullivan mine of Consolidated Mining & Smelting at Kimberly, BC.

NO ONE EVER ASKED ME

What are the odds that you'll be quizzed by the pollsters? Ever heard of the Cheat-o-Meter? And how's your ego today?

by Byrne Hope Sanders

EVERY TIME SOMEONE MAKES a sneering remark about surveys, someone else will say: "How come I've never been interviewed by the Gallup Poll?" In the air hangs the thought, "It's a phony."

People don't like to have their opinions classified statistically with those of other people. We don't mind having our blood grouped; our politics labeled; our religion identified—but our opinions? No!

It's the good old ego, I guess. We like to think that each one of us is an individual—somebody pretty special. Each one is a mystery. We're our own secret.

But science is showing that our minds fall into groups as does everything in life. Conservatives think alike in far more ways than political platforms. Young people under 29 have much more in common than birthday candles on a cake.

It's as simple as this. When a doctor wants to analyze the condition of your blood—he isolates a few drops. Because in those drops are all the constituent parts of your blood—he can tell with them alone, the state of all the quarts of blood flowing through your system.

So it is with the human mind. A researcher selects his sample of people to be interviewed. It is a tiny symbol of the whole population. For a national public-opinion poll, it will contain about 2,000 people. They will be proportioned in five different aspects the same way the whole population of Canada is—in regard to sex, age, size of community, geographic location, and French and English speaking Canadians.

Samples vary of course, in accordance with what you are trying to find out, but with those five points nailed correctly you should have a good sample.

FASCINATION IN RESEARCH lies in the combination of the human—and the machine. Human attitudes are captured as clearly as directly and as emotionally free from disturbance as possible. This personal thinking comes to us on about 2,000 individual ballots. In them, the opinion of the housewife is given its proper place with that of the banker; the farmer with the laborer; the politician with the white collar worker.

This thinking is given over to machines. They tap, pound, punch, slide, roll, and divide the answers into statistical sections. Then the human mind takes over again to interpret the findings.

Getting attitudes of men and women as clearly as if you were getting distilled water, means, first of all, a sound sample; then a sound questionnaire. It must be worded simply and must not influence the answer in any way. It must have no "bias".

Bias is avoided in many ways. For instance, a person is given equal opportunity for saying "no" as "yes". Strong words, like "force", "dislike" and "fear" are avoided.

Moreover the same little old ego which dislikes the thought of being pigeon-holed as a "Thinker" has to be watched—for it will inflate itself at the slightest opportunity.

Ask any one: "Have you read such-and-such a book?" Most of the people who intend to read it, or who have riffled through its pages in a library, or picked it up at a friend's, will say "yes". They want to impress the interviewer. So the question is put like this: "Do you or do you not *intend* to read such and such a book?" Immediately those who have read it, say so. The rest can save their prestige by saying they intend—or not—to read it.

One way of getting true human attitudes is by testing the questionnaire first, on a small group of people. This shows whether people understand the questions, and if they are simple to ask.

That reminds me of Maymie. She came in one day, hired as a tester for the first time, draped in silver foxes, rhinestone earrings and eyelashes. We tactfully removed the furs and the earrings and sent her out, wishing we'd the nerve to deal with the eyelashes in the same way.

Checking the tests later that day showed that everyone had found trouble with one question in particular. "Do you, or do you not think that sex education should be taught in the schools?" People didn't understand it. Each interviewer criticized the question—except Maymie. She was so blandly aloof to any hint of trouble that the Chief said, "No bother for you, Maymie?"

"None at all," said Maymie's smile.

Pushed a bit further she said: "Oh, I ran into one old geezer who didn't seem to catch on. So I said 'You know—sex!' " She clicked her tongue and rolled her eyes. "And he said—'oh *that*—well I'm all for *that*!' "

Maymie doesn't work here any more.

BIAS CAN CREEP into a question in the most unexpected way. One we prepared was to this effect —"Who do you think has the best life, the man who lives in the city, or in the country?"

The French questionnaire was printed and ready to mail when someone discovered one single letter which was wrong—and which loaded the question completely. Instead of the word for country—*campagne*, the printer had spelt it *compagne*. Now the question ran "Who do you think has the best life, the man who lives in the city, or with a female companion?" Biased, all right!

We're always checking our staff of 350 interviewers throughout Canada, who question the

CONTINUED ON PAGE 41

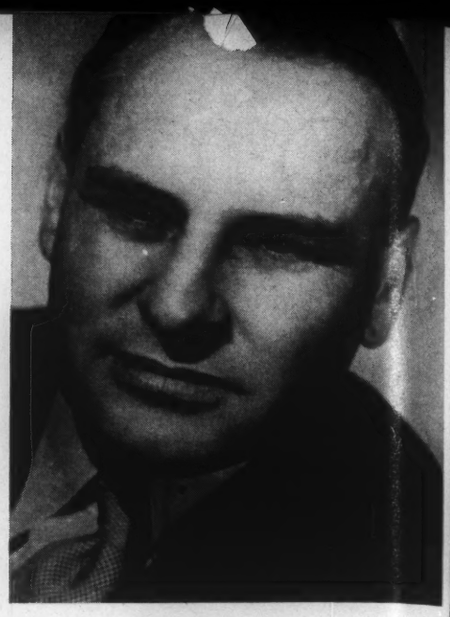
—Canada Pictures

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS: Opinion of the housewife is given its proper place with that of the banker; the farmer with the laborer; the politician with the white collar worker, in sampling the public's opinion.

BYRNE HOPE SANDERS, CBE, *with her brother, Wilfred Sanders, is head of Sanders Marketing Research and Canadian Opinion Company. The latter company is responsible for Gallup Polls in Canada.*

LESSONS FOR NATO FROM RECENT HISTORY

by Major-General E. L. M. Burns



CHESTER WILMOT

AFTER nearly seven years we have a considerable mass of historical studies and memoirs of World War II—material from which professors of strategy can draw examples, and geopolitickers can reconstruct their airy systems. We have a remarkable series of books by American generals: Eisenhower, Bradley, Clarke and Patton, whose most important common denominator—as estimated by the press critics on both sides of the Atlantic—is opposition to certain British preferences in the direction of strategy and the organization of command; and criticism, more or less reserved, of Field Marshal Montgomery's methods and personality.

Now we have Chester Wilmot, on many of the 717 pages of his notable and recently-published book,* telling the Americans that they could have been wrong.

We are informed almost daily that the effective working of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and hence the security of the Western world depends primarily on good understanding between British and Americans. What effect will this rehashing of wartime disputes have on future cooperation? One has to say that if our military men and politicians cannot view past difficulties objectively, and deduce from them lessons to improve future relations, then the outlook for NATO is not good.

In the European zone, there were two main strategic controversies between the Americans and the British, and from the consideration of each of these, lessons may be drawn.

The first was the question of how the Allied forces in the Mediterranean should operate following the surrender of Italy. At the time, it was thought by many Americans in the upper political and military levels that Churchill would like to divert Anglo-American effort towards the Balkans and the Aegean (" the soft under-belly of Europe") and that this would wreck the concentration of forces for the invasion of Normandy.

Churchill, in his latest volume "Closing the Ring" has denied that he ever intended departing from the agreed master-strategy which made the principal thrust-line from the Channel to Berlin; but he argues that resources in landing craft secured by a month's delay in launching Overlord (which occurred anyway), and by postponing projected operations in South-East Asia, could have been employed in the Aegean and the Adriatic, with the possibility of bringing Turkey into the war, and helping the Yugoslavs to free themselves from the German occupation.

The Americans, from Roosevelt down, reacted violently against this strategy. Elliott Roosevelt quotes his father as saying "I see no reason for putting the lives of American soldiers in jeopardy in order to protect real or fancied British interests on the European continent. We are at war, and our job is to win it as fast as possible, and without adventures."

IT SEEMS that winning the war as fast as possible was the ultimate object for most of the American service leaders. The official U.S. Army history, "Cross-Channel Attack" says, "Traditional American isolationism had made this country wary of political involvements in Europe. The Joint Chiefs of Staff tended therefore to develop a purely military perspective that considered political implications chiefly with an eye to avoiding them. This perspective accurately reflected the popular obsession with winning the war as quickly and as cheaply as possible—an obsession which allowed little room for consideration of America's postwar position."

That the Americans were unwise to reject so summarily the proposed secondary operations in the Balkans and the Aegean seems to be proved by it being found necessary in 1947 to adopt the so-called "Truman Doctrine" of furnishing military support to Greece and Turkey—which nations have recently been taken into NATO.

THE watertight compartments of foreign and military policy which existed in the United States Government seem very strange to the outside observer. Cordell Hull wrote, "The question of where the armies would land and what routes they would take across the continent in the grand military movement to conquer Hitler was a subject never discussed with me by the President or any of his military advisers." It was not until 1946 that the National Security Council was set up and provided the machinery for regular and certain consultation between the heads of the services and the State Department.

One may take it that the marriage between foreign policy and military planning in the United States has been consummated, and that in the heat of conducting operations, the situation of the world *after* the war will not again be lost sight of.

But now the United States, and the NATO nations generally, are faced with a more difficult integration; to build military security, and to maintain economic stability for an indefinite future period. Here we run into such difficulties as the latent conflict between the sterling block and the dollar countries and the whole group of policies affecting British interests in Asia and the Middle East. Traditional American hostility towards "colonialism" and "imperialism" tends to make it hard

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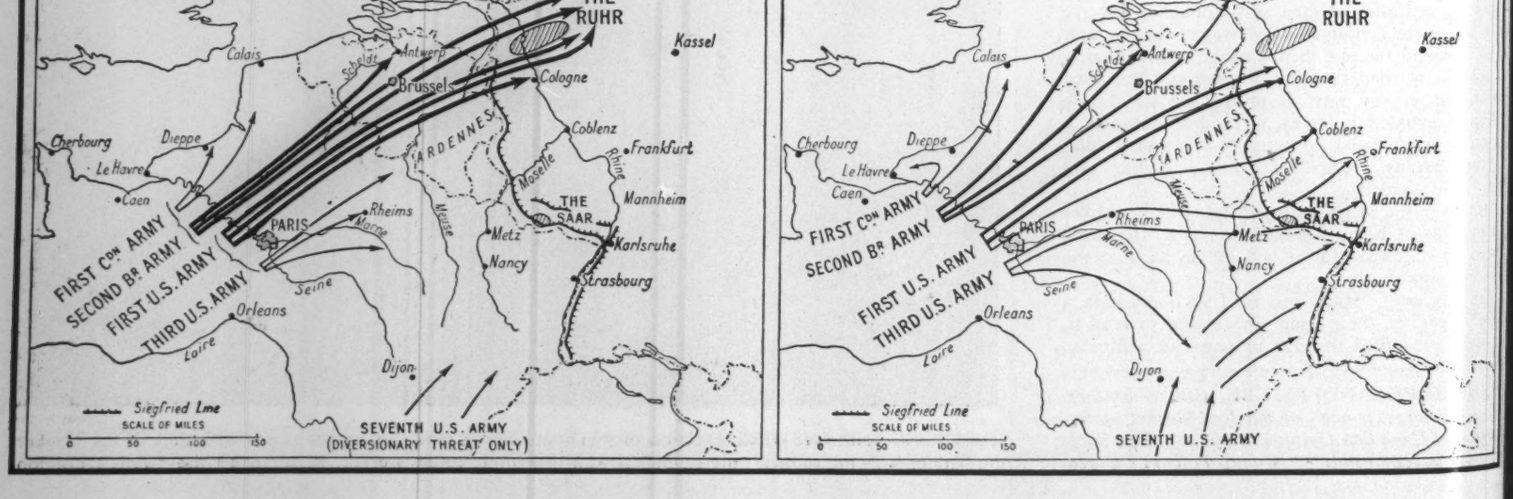
*THE STRUGGLE FOR EUROPE—by Chester Wilmot —Collins—$5.00—Maps by J. F. Trotter



THE WORLD TODAY

SOVIETS CONFIRM WEST'S POLICY

by Willson Woodside

THE GREATEST game going on in the world today, the struggle for Germany, has been somewhat obscured by the great game of U.S. presidential politics and the great game of Stanley Cup hockey. With the Soviet response, it is evident that the ball is going to be kept rolling for some time over the question of free all-German elections.

On this firm ground the Allies have dug in firmly. They insist on elections supervised throughout Germany by the Commission formed for that purpose by the UN last December. The Soviets reply that the elections must be prepared by the East and West German governments, with what help is necessary from the four occupying powers. It looks as though they are preparing to accept a four-power electoral commission, after the customary haggling.

We scored a strong point by questioning the Oder-Neisse line as the German frontier, putting the Soviets in the position of denying the return of the lost German territories in the East. But we did not give the Germans the slightest promise of support in recovering the lost lands, and we should never forget that the Soviets hold this possibility like an ace card up their sleeve.

They have it in their power to permit the unification of the east and west zones of Germany, to restore the lost lands beyond the Oder by taking them away from Poland, and to offer support to the Germans in recovering the Saar from France.

What have we, on the other hand, to induce the great majority of the Germans to support our policy? We are against letting them have their own national forces, and say quite openly that we planned the European Army to keep any German forces in check. We are against allowing them an independent foreign policy; our integration plans are designed to keep them from getting into a position where they could join the Soviet bloc.

Adenauer recognizes all this, yet urges on his people that integration with the West is the best policy for Germany. But to many Germans we must appear to be blocking their national aspirations, while the Soviets are offering them a chance to hold the balance of power between East and West.

All we can really count on, to gain German support for our policy, is what the Germans have learned about Communism and Soviet policy during the past seven years. Here we can draw some assurance from the smallest Communist vote in Western Europe; it runs at about four to five per cent in German elections, against 25 per cent in France and more still in Italy.

IF WE continue to hold out for free elections and for participation of an all-German Government in the peace negotiations, we will have most of the Germans, including the Social Democrats, of the West *and* the East Zones, on our side.

We can be sure that we are on the right track, in pursuing the integration of Germany in the West, from the way it has brought the Soviets to change their policy and seriously seek negotiations. We can also be sure that the Soviets are trying to check a further improvement in our position, and that by clinging to our integration policies Moscow will be willing in time to negotiate more reasonably.

Whether we can expedite the writing of the peace contract with West Germany and its companion document, the constitution for a European Defence Community, and have these initialed by May 1, as General Eisenhower hopes, is another thing. The French ought to be ready to move faster, seeing the alternative of an armed and independent Germany. But many in Bonn will want to mark time.

—Long in The Minneapolis Tribune

MADE HIM SIT UP

ANTI-MALAN CAMPAIGN

by John Worrall

Cape Town.

WITH the United Party and the War Veterans' Torch Commando now working in complete harmony for the first time since the Veterans' movement was started last year, a nationwide "Government must resign" campaign is sweeping across South Africa like a veldt fire. The United Party, long led by Smuts, but bogged down for years by apathy and internal divisions, has come alive overnight. It has been spurred on by the one hundred and fifty thousand strong Veterans' movement, which itself had shown signs recently of internal decay but has now recovered its initial momentum.

Huge enthusiastic demonstrations in Johannesburg, Pretoria and Durban launched a political campaign that may well end with the defeat of the Government at the next general election.

Incidentally, except for a few stink bomb incidents at one meeting in Pretoria, attended by twenty thousand people, these meetings were supremely orderly. South Africans of all persuasions deplore the sensational reports of "rioting" sent overseas. Rioting among the Europeans may come when the Nationalists in strength and the War Veterans clash, but this has not happened yet.

Political tension in South Africa has been growing since the Appeal Court declared that the Nationalist Government's Separate Representation of Voters' Act was illegal. This Act sought to remove the Cape Colored voters from the common roll. The Appeal Court judgment was followed by Dr. Malan's threat to remove the powers of the courts to test Parliamentary Bills by legislation in the present session.

SENATOR Heaton Nicholls, ex-South African High Commissioner in London, opened the Opposition attack with the gravest warnings ever issued in Parliament. He said that the Prime Minister had precipitated a crisis the end of which no one could foresee. He said that Dr. Malan was not fighting for the sovereignty of Parliament, but to "make the Nationalist caucus the supreme power in the land".

Four provincial Nationalist party leaders countered with the statement: "The struggle which has now again risen through the actions of the United Party is nothing less than a revival of the attacks of imperialism on nationalism." The Nationalists are evidently identifying the coming clash with the traditional Afrikaner struggle for national freedom, which is likely to have a powerful appeal in mainly Afrikaner constituencies.

The *Cape Times*, attacking this interpretation of the situation, says that the statement of the four Nationalist leaders, "with its violent call on the lowest emotions and addressed as it is to the lowest intelligence, shows that the next election will be fought on the highly explosive grounds of British domination (a myth), national sovereignty (unthreatened), and fear of the non-Europeans."

—Wide World

DO THEY MEAN BUSINESS at Panmunjom? When they begin to push a truce, it will be an indication that Soviets mean business on German deal, too.

—International

SOON BE FAREWELL: Mrs. Eisenhower (centre) has written a friend that she will be home in May. Eisenhowers are received by President and Mme Auriol.

CANADIAN CANCER SOCIETY — 1952

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W. A. Hadfield, *Supt. of Buildings and Supplies,*
Woodward Stores Ltd., Vancouver, B. C.

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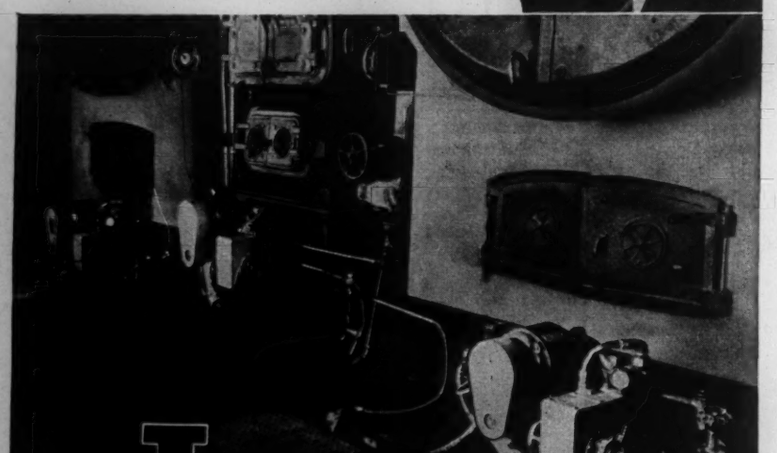

Three Iron Fireman Rotary Oil Burners in the heating plant of Woodward Stores, Ltd., well known department stores which are British Columbia owned and operated.

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What makes such tremendous savings possible with an Iron Fireman Rotary Oil Burner? . . . The answer is exacting *volume control* of the fuel supply, regardless of temperature or viscosity of the oil. This revolutionary firing principle makes possible the efficient firing of the low-cost, heat-rich heavy fuel oils, Nos. 5 & 6. You save two ways. The initial cost for fuel is less and you get up to 12% more Btu's from every gallon you burn. No adjustment of valves and ports is required. Burner maintains a steady, uniform flame, even when throttled down to 20% of capacity. See your nearest dealer or write for complete information.

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LONDON LETTER

RAF IS UNPREPARED

by P. O'D.

POSSIBLY the glories of the Battle of Britain linger on in people's memories to blind them to the urgency of the very different needs and problems of air-defence today. Possibly the astonishing success of that brilliant and heroic interception strengthens them in the dangerous conviction that, whatever the size and power of the attack, the sure answer would once again be found as it was in the brave days of August and September, 1940. And only a year ago the public was being officially assured that the fighter strength of the RAF was greater than in 1939.

People who cherish these comforting beliefs in the security of British air-defences received a whole series of cold douches when the new Air Estimates were recently presented to the House of Commons. There are no machines in service to match in quality the Russian *MIG-15,* which hopelessly outnumbers our fighters, besides. Except for the *Canberra,* our bombers are practically obsolete; and there are nothing like enough *Canberras.* The nation is further warned that Coastal Command, in its vital role of hunting submarines, "is likely to be less effective than it was in the last war."

Various reasons are given for this alarming unpreparedness—too hopeful a view of the international situation, too many aircraft designs and types causing confusion and loss of production, too great concentration on civil aircraft. But there is no disposition in any quarter to waste time looking around for scapegoats. There is, on the contrary, except for a few pacifist extremists, a reassuring unanimity on the vital necessity of making good as soon as possible the deficiencies in the national air-defences.

Unfortunately the production of modern war-planes is not the sort of thing that can be hastily improvised. It is estimated that, even with the most determined and sustained effort, it will be about two years before appreciable numbers can reach the air-squadrons, now being equipped with older types of machines, good in their day but no longer good enough. And two years in this explosive world is a long time to count on.

Morrison's Trick

YOUTH will no doubt be served, but age knows all the tricks. When the Parliamentary Labor Party met to discuss breaches of discipline, there was very little of the wordy wrestling and wrangling that most people either dreaded or hoped for. The battle was over almost before the fun and fury started.

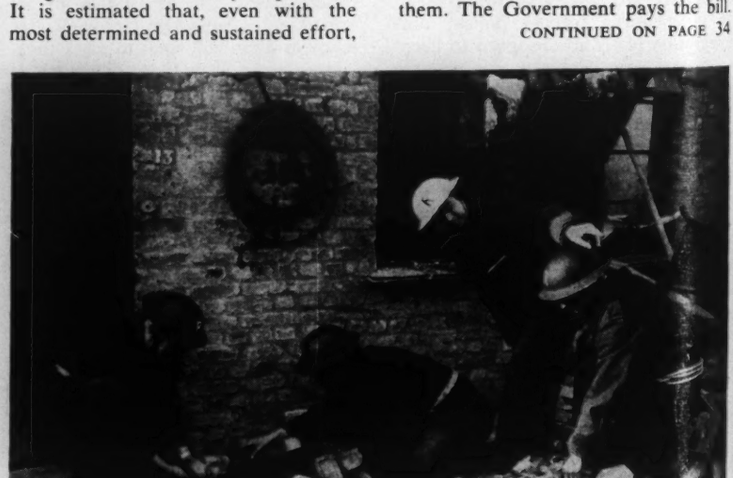
Mr. Attlee moved that the resolution suspending the existing code of Standing Orders should be rescinded. This was passed almost as a matter of routine. And then everyone woke up to the fact that the 1945 Standing Order automatically came into effect, thus giving Mr. Attlee and his "Shadow Cabinet" all they really needed to enforce conformity on rebels against their authority.

A belated attempt was made to have the Standing Orders held in abeyance, but it failed—largely through Mr. Herbert Morrison's efforts. The handling of the whole affair is regarded as a personal triumph for him, that will do a lot to restore his influence in the Party.

Druggist's Paradise

ONE TRADE in this country—perhaps I should say, one profession—which seems to be doing extremely well, a bright oasis of flourishing greenery in the midst of the boundless desert, is that of the druggist. His wares are in larger and larger demand. His customers insist on the best. Price is no object with them. The Government pays the bill.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 34



—International

CAN LONDON TAKE IT AGAIN? Civil Defence Training school newly opened in Lambeth is grim reminder of a thousand familiar scenes of World War II.

PSYCHOLOGY'S NO PARLOR GAME

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

reason, invent and learn. He studies animals in order to shed light on the human just as the physiologist does. Since consciousness is the outstanding manifestation of living and especially human organisms, this should be the main target of the psychologist's efforts. He attempts to formulate laws of human activity in the area of business relations, education, mental health, vocational guidance, industrial fatigue, social adjustment and so on—but he is successful only insofar as he is able to arrive at an understanding of the basic phenomena that are involved.

Now the "applied" psychologist is another matter altogether. He is an individual who attempts to apply the basic formulations of the scientist in the social surroundings. Just as the physician is an applied physiologist, the obstetrician an applied embryologist, the forester an applied biologist, the prospector an applied geologist and so on, so is the applied psychologist an *artisan* rather than a scientist. He is not bound by the strict logical code of the scientist. He uses his wits and his rule of thumb is "if it works —it's good."

Hence in this field today there is a large number of applied psychologists who are very close to the border of charlatanism — namely — the person who promises more than he can deliver. Such persons are inevitable in any field but especially in a field as new as psychology which still has a large, articulate and strident lunatic fringe. This fringe cannot fail to flaunt its misinformation in the face of the lay or amateur psychologist, hypnotizing him into absurd forms of statements and conclusions.

The psychologist today goes through a long and vigorous training. To attain a PhD in psychology at a reputable university requires at least seven years of intensive training and more often two or three years longer. Even after such an academic long-distance endurance test he would be the first to deplore how little he knows. He could expand upon the unknown reaches of his field still to be explored.

ON THE OTHER HAND he could wax eloquent on some of the milestones that have been passed: the intelligence test, individual and group (which in the hands of an expert can be revealing); some personality tests which seem now to afford some slight insight into the structure of a human being—providing the interpretation of the test is made by a well-trained person; experimental studies of emotion that show great promise; the analytical possibilities of perception investigations: the correlation between physiological studies and their psychological counterparts are exceedingly intricate and difficult but often revealing—and so on.

After 70 years of technical research and some sound application, the direction along which the psychologist is moving seems to be indicated but he is still only at the beginning of the journey, having just said a last farewell to astrology, phrenology, mysticism, crystal gazing and vaudeville stunts. But a few of these seem to be still waxing vigorously in the distance. The amateur psychologist finds his harvest among the chatterings of these camp followers.

There seems to be another delusion among the laity that anyone who writes or talks about people must be a psychologist and the better he writes novels, plays or lectures—the better psychologist he is.

Just because Shakespeare wrote, "I know not why I feel so sad" or "Conscience doth make cowards of us all" or words to that effect, may indicate a high degree of literary and dramatic skill (others better qualified than the writer, have made such judgments) but such acute observations do not make a psychologist, who having heard the observation, is interested in its origin and future implications.

G. B. S. was undoubtedly a popular dramatist, but his portrayal of women affords to a psychologist an excellent opportunity of discovering what *Shaw* thought of women—not what women are actually like.

T. S. ELIOT may be a skilled and inspired poet but just because he put a group of stuffy English people on the stage and had them say rude things to each other in jerky phrases and because he used a hodge podge of outdated symbolism and suggested some psychoanalytical nonsense does not indicate that he is a psychologist.

Just because, during a recent exhibition of modern art held in Toronto, a young artist, trying to explain his masterpiece, said to the effect that "to paint a modern picture I have to concentrate on my unconscious and I can only do so for a few seconds at a time" does not mean that such drivel should be taken seriously.

Among my friends in the U.S. is a camp supervisor whose skill in handling young boys is unsurpassed anywhere. But when the supervisor tries through a lecture (which, fortunately, he seldom attempts) to explain "psychologically" (save the mark) how he works his wonders, he utters the most deplorable inanities and illogical conclusions that could be imagined.

Because these poets, dramatists, or counsellors are not psychologists, in no way detracts from their prestige in their chosen field. I am sure that they do not claim openly to be psychologists. Their admirers often ascribe this profession to their favorites, mostly those who are wholly unaware of the growing body of data which is slowly and laboriously being accumulated. The majority of scientific papers on psychology are hopelessly dull to the uninitiate, as in other scientific fields, and dull they should be, because interest can only be aroused in any field in direct proportion to the knowledge the reader has about the field in question.

If, in the future, someone says to you, "How is your libido functioning today," you may answer, "If you really knew what libido meant, you wouldn't ask such an intricate question. Nice day, isn't it?"

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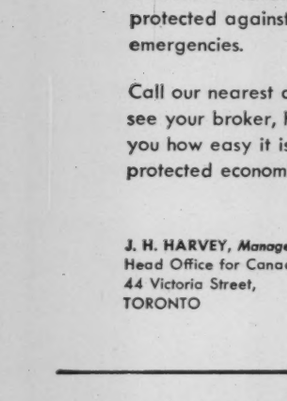

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—Art Gallery of Toronto

"COUNTRY STORE". Frontispiece to Paul Duval's "Alfred Joseph Casson".

CONTRASTS, CONFLICTS

by Melwyn Breen

A. J. CASSON—by Paul Duval—*Ryerson*—$4.50.

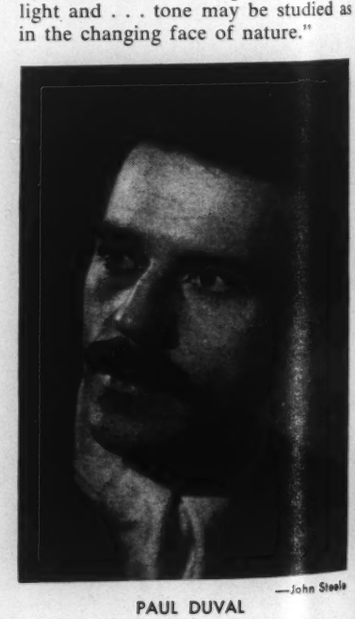
THIS BOOK — one of Ryerson's "Canadian Art Series"—is an outstanding example of Canadian visual craftsmanship. In it Paul Duval presents an appreciation, short biography, catalogue and 37 reproductions—four of them in full color—of A. J. Casson and his work.

Duval establishes his thesis in the first page of his essay: "Though accomplished quietly and without self-advertising, Casson's activities have reached into almost every department of Canadian art. As craftsman, painter and organizer, he has been in the forefront of almost all recent Canadian painting movements of any significance. A truly broad and creative outlook has permitted him to exert a constructive influence in groups generally considered as incompatible or in open conflict."

Two examples of Casson's ability to resolve seeming incompatibilities are, first, his simultaneous election to the Royal Canadian Academy (of which he is at present President) and to the Group of Seven (to replace Frank Johnston) in 1926. Secondly, he has combined a fulltime career of commercial art and a fulltime career of pure painting. These paradoxes make Casson an interesting study.

Beginning in a Quaker country home in 1898. Casson began painting at 14, moved to Toronto in 1916 and became a free-lance designer. In 1919 Casson met Franklin Carmichael, at that time one of the country's leading typographers and commercial artists. There followed seven years of severe but invaluable apprenticeship under this brilliant man, with whom Casson founded the Canadian Society of Painters in Watercolor. The early years are outlined by Duval in somewhat dogged prose but when he reaches Casson's career from 1926 to the present—when the author can exercise his gifts as a critic rather than a biographer—Duval illuminates his short essay with flashes of acute perception and appreciation.

Of Casson's landscapes, he says "On-the-spot landscape painting is practised by few prominent Canadian artists today. Their ideas are turned inward to the world of visual self-analysis and 'automatic' sub-conscious syntheses. This aesthetic introversion is not necessarily a negative thing, but it has brought to an end the exercise of outdoor sketching and the comradely *bonhommie* which has usually accompanied its practice since the Barbizon and early impressionist days. Today, for better or worse, the artist has cloistered himself within the walls of his studio. In his studio, the painter may cultivate linear grace and learn the abstract subtleties of space-design. But there is no indoor school where the aesthetic possibilities of light and . . . tone may be studied as in the changing face of nature."



—John Steele

PAUL DUVAL

ALLIES AND HISTORY

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 16

for the U.S. and Britain to cooperate in solving the problems of the "underdeveloped countries" of Asia and Africa. The result is apt to be the upsetting of economic applecarts, and the Iranian oil episode is an example of what can happen.

To solve this Himalayan range of problems requires nothing less than a plan for the ordered development of half the world, and it is almost impossible to conceive how such a plan could be made by an alliance such as NATO, or by the United Nations, even if it operated as its founders intended. The greatest difficulty is that a plan on such a tremendous scale would seem inevitably to require economic controls so extensive as to amount to international socialism, and most Americans would probably feel that to overcome international communism by international socialism would be no victory.

But the Communists have a philosophy and a plan for organizing the world in what they call peace. Where is the competent observer who claims that the West has any coherent moral, political and economic system which can compete against the Communist package for the preference of the poor peoples in the marches between the communist and the western worlds?

BACK FROM THESE high altitudes to the military levels, to the argument as to whether, after the breakout from the Normandy beachhead, and when Paris, Brussels and Antwerp had been freed, Eisenhower should have concentrated the efforts of the Allied Expeditionary Force in a drive from the Netherlands across the lower Rhine and so into the West German Plain, or whether he was right to have made his advance on a broad front, with the U.S. Third Army under Patton thrusting as strongly as the Second British and First U.S. Armies.

This question, I suppose, has become a classical example for aspiring strategists to debate in the military academies: were the principles of economy of force and of concentration violated? Strictly speaking, they were, but all the principles of war are flexible in their application, and some are contradictory. And it is impossible, save in very elementary military situations, to state positively that if an alternative plan had been followed, success would have been greater.

Chester Wilmot, in his careful study, comes to the conclusion that if Eisenhower had concentrated the AEF's thrust under Montgomery, the Rhine could have been crossed and the Ruhr perhaps have been occupied, but it would not have been possible to end the war in 1944, as Montgomery had hoped when he first formulated his plan in August.

The reason given by Eisenhower for not adopting the concentrated thrust plan is noteworthy: that even if it were militarily desirable, it was politically impossible to stop Patton in full cry. "The American public would not stand for it; and public opinion wins wars."

This, and the repercussions which followed the temporary placing of the Second and Ninth U.S. Armies under Montgomery in the emergency created by the German offensive in the Ardennes, inspires the question: if the NATO armies are ever engaged in warfare, will it be possible to place any large body of American troops under a commander other than an American?

If it were accepted that American officers should have a prescriptive right, not only to the supreme command, but to direct operations on the second level, when any considerable body of American troops was engaged, this would result in a very hampering inflexibility. The adjustment of land forces to the demands of operations is done by switching divisions between armies or army groups, as a rule, and if corps or armies have to be transferred *en bloc*, much delay and additional logistic effort is entailed.

Some of these difficulties of command have to be solved if a NATO army is to operate effectively; that they haven't been solved yet is evident, since we have not been told in plain words what the relation of the British and United States forces on the continent will be to the proposed European Army.

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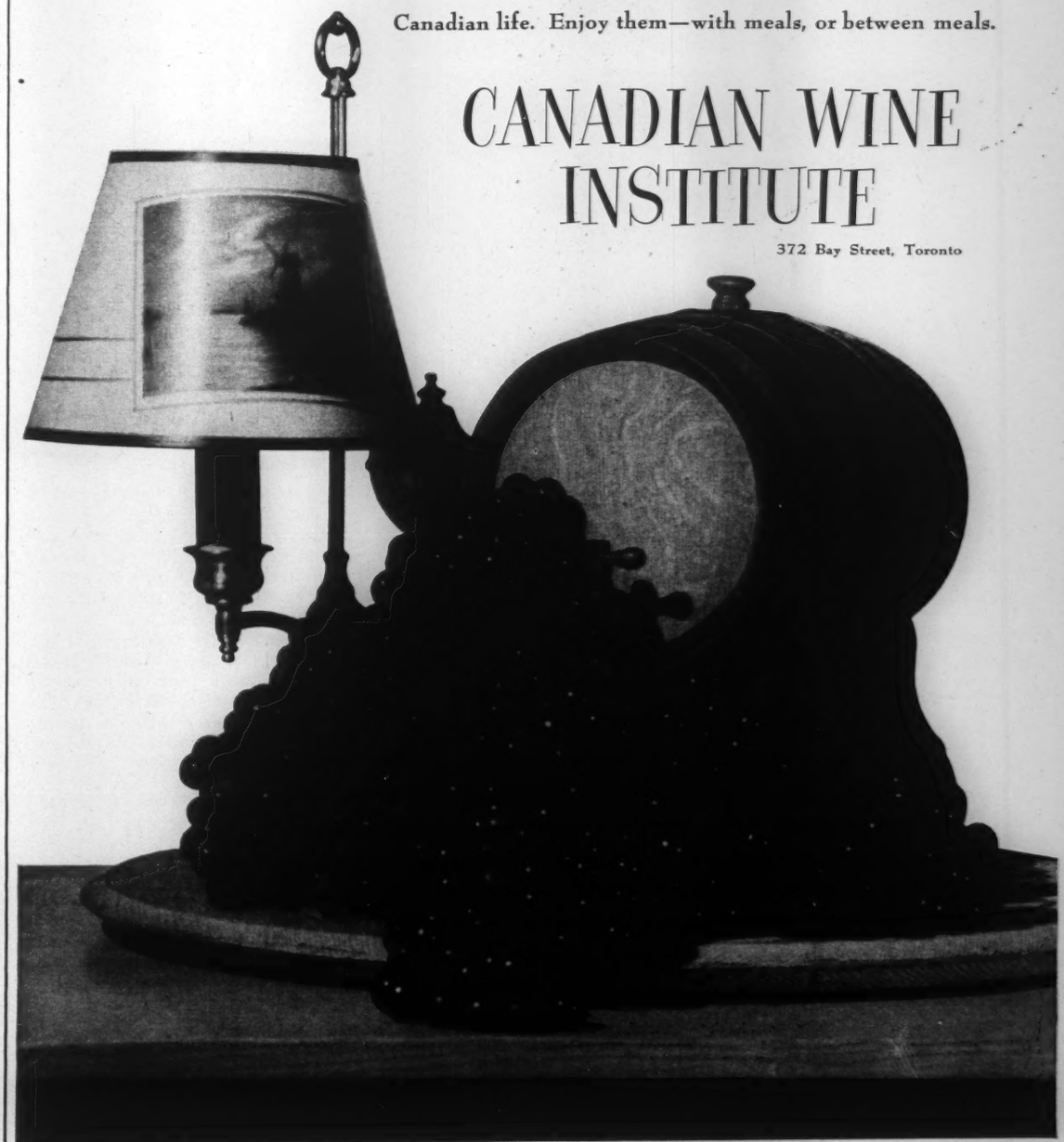

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PRODUCING PAMPERED PUPILS?

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12

plenty of time for competition for marks in high school and university where there is a more or less select group, all of whom have at least sufficient ability to complete elementary school. In public school it is entirely different. Here all children are compelled to attend regardless of learning ability.

In his report to the board of education Mr. Phimister put it this way: "Anyone who knows children knows that at an early age every child becomes aware of differences in ability and achievement. The child is aware of competition at all times. But for a teacher or parent to urge a young child into active competition with someone his own age but markedly superior to him in some abilities and to point out to him that he should do as well or better than his competitor is stupid in the extreme.

"Even grown-ups conduct their competition in classes. Jockeys carry weights; bowlers and golfers have handicaps. There is nothing wrong with pupils of more or less equal powers striving to do well but competition among unequals as a spur for the weak pupil can do untold damage."

EDUCATORS point out, also, that adults pick their competition. In a radio interview last year Mr. H. L. Campbell, Assistant Superintendent of Education for British Columbia, had this to say about the competitive world into which the student will enter. "Here competition is, in the main, fair and between equals, and takes into account the whole individual as a person and not just one aspect of him. The laborer competes with laborer, the clerk with clerk and the lawyer with lawyer."

Other opponents of the plan feel that the new report card gives the teacher too much arbitrary power over the student. Dr. E. J. Pratt, head of the English Department of Victoria College, recently expressed himself as being "violently opposed" to the report cards on the grounds that the child would be "categorized" by a teacher who might possibly be influenced by personal bias.

OSU advocates counter with the argument that there was far more dangerous categorizing under the old percentage system where the slow child was forever branded as useless. They point out that in the extreme cases of backward children, who were finally put in special classes, the first and most difficult task of the teacher was to convince them that they were capable of learning anything at all.

Then there are the little-red-schoolhouse-was-best thinkers who damn the "progressive" trends in education. These contend that the new report cards are just another manifestation of the misguided attempt to make learning "easy" for children.

Actually the new report cards are designed to make learning much more difficult for the gifted children, who up to now have found class standards too easy to maintain, and easier only for those less fortunate individuals who have been finding school competition so hard that they quit.

More and more educators are coming around to the view that the only really worthwhile report is the one given orally by the teacher to the parent. Many schools today keep a very complete cumulative report on each student that begins the day he first enters school and stays with him until he leaves. It is a record of everything that can possibly be learned about the child through tests, observation, interviews, school marks, study of his home life, outside activities, health and other contributing factors. It is his report and there is no reason why anyone besides his teachers and his parents should ever know what is on it.

In Deer Park Public School in Toronto an experiment was recently carried out to determine the value of interviews as opposed to written reports. For an entire year no piece of cardboard of any kind was sent home with the children for a real—or forged—signature. Instead, the teacher interviewed each parent at least three times.

For the first interview in early Fall the teacher visited the home where he met the parents and learned something of home conditions. For the second interview, in the Spring, the parents visited the school, saw the work their child was doing and discussed with the teacher his particular aptitudes and abilities. The third interview was back in the home just before school closing and the teacher was prepared to discuss the advisability of promoting the child or keeping him in the same grade for another year.

AT THE END of the year one third of the teachers reported greater effort from the students—especially the slower ones. Two-thirds said there was no difference. Seven out of nine reported less tension in students, and all were enthusiastic about the improved public relations between home and school that resulted.

Seventy per cent of pupils favored the new method and particularly liked the idea of their teacher getting to know their parents. Ninety per cent of the parents favored the interview system above the report card but felt that one visit from the teacher was sufficient.

The disadvantages of this are pretty obvious in that it takes up a great amount of teacher's time. Often they were out calling until after six in the evening. However, this year it is being tried again and teachers are being given time off for the interviews.

Most educators this writer talked with felt that something along these lines was the answer. They were not all completely in favor of the OSU card but felt that the educational philosophy behind it was good and that it was a step in the right direction. Some admitted they would really like to go back to the little-red-schoolhouse days when education and life were so much simpler. But since we can't they said, we must try to educate children to fit into this highly mechanized, high pressure and slightly screwy world in which we live.

VANCOUVER STOCK EXCHANGE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 14

of metals—silver, cadmium, bismuth, antimony, tin and gold as well as lead and zinc. A uranium-cobalt company was one of the most active in the Vancouver list last year, and tungsten and quicksilver have been among the major strategic metals mined in BC.

So the Vancouver Exchange came by its reputation as a mine share market honestly. But the mine stocks today are only one of several categories. They accounted for trading in more than 35 million shares last year, representing more than $26 million. Trading in oil shares totalled more than $18 million and 61 oil stocks were listed, compared with approximately the same number of mining shares.

Vancouver is several hundred miles and a mountain range away from the oil and natural gas fields of Alberta, but the Vancouver Exchange has been in there pitching ever since the Alberta fields first needed capital; Vancouver counts itself as much of an oil and gas financing center as Calgary and Edmonton.

Building of the Trans Mountain pipeline to the coast will give Vancouver an even closer physical tieup with the petroleum fields.

The Vancouver Stock Exchange has good reason to remember happily the day when R. A. Brown's Turner Valley Royalties well came in with the first crude oil back in 1936. This ended the long and sometimes disappointing era when Alberta's production was limited to naptha and less readily saleable petroleum products. This strike touched off a new period of enthusiasm for oil, and the bullish oil market was just the thing needed to bring about the first trend towards diversification in the coast exchange. Leduc and other developments have intensified that trend.

BUT EVEN MORE important from the long-range viewpoint has been the rising volume of business done in industrial stocks at Vancouver: At the close of 1951 nearly 50 stocks in this classification were listed.

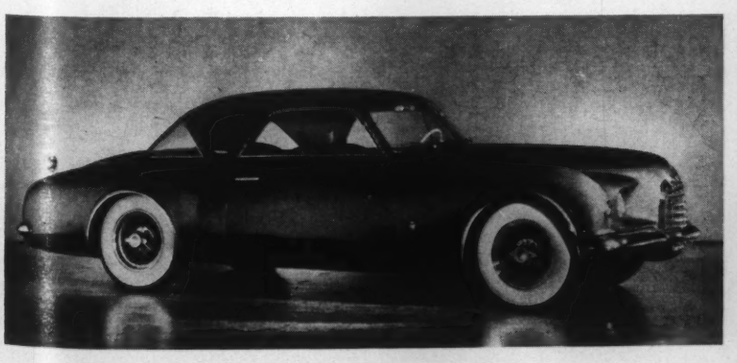
Some of the eastern issues have already been mentioned. But the Vancouver list today comprises the names of most of the outstanding industrial corporations in British Columbia—corporations that do the bulk of their business west of the Rockies. Some of these companies have listed their stocks for years in eastern exchanges, but they have come to realize that business reasons are as good as sentimental ones for having their shares traded on the Vancouver board.

Yet only half a dozen years or so ago an industrial stock on the Vancouver Exchange was a rarity and was sparingly traded in locally. Executives of several big British Columbia industrial corporations have wisely concluded that the best investor is the one who is reasonably familiar with the industry in which he invests. This philosophy has paid off handsomely, and it is encouraging to them as well as to British Columbians generally to observe that the stock in which there was greater dollar trading than any other last year was Canadian Western Lumber and the second, MacMillan & Bloedel; the two accounted for more than 50 per cent of all the industrial stock trading in Vancouver.

THESE TWO stocks happen to be representative of British Columbia's foremost industry. Forest revenue last year accounted for more than half a billion dollars, and these two companies have been among the leaders in production. Other major forest industry corporations whose stocks are listed in Vancouver are Powell River Co., BC Forest Products and Abitibi whose partnership with the Alaska Pine group in the ownership of two west coast pulp•mills has given that corporation a special interest in Vancouver.

The stature of these listings reflects BC's general industrial expansion with which the Vancouver Exchange is now inseparably associated. It has given a new sense of service and power to the Exchange, which has long sought to shake off the assumption that it deals only in the more speculative issues usually associated in the public mind with mines and oils.

But the Vancouver Stock Exchange, having made friends with the industrialists, does not regard mining and oil stocks as poor relations. Far from it. Mines and oils have been the backbone of day-to-day-trading for too long to be neglected now, and they will probably retain their high proportion of the business for a long time. Vancouver would dislike to see it otherwise in view of the anticipated expansion of the petroleum industry on both sides of the Rockies and the recovery of gold mining and continued demand for the



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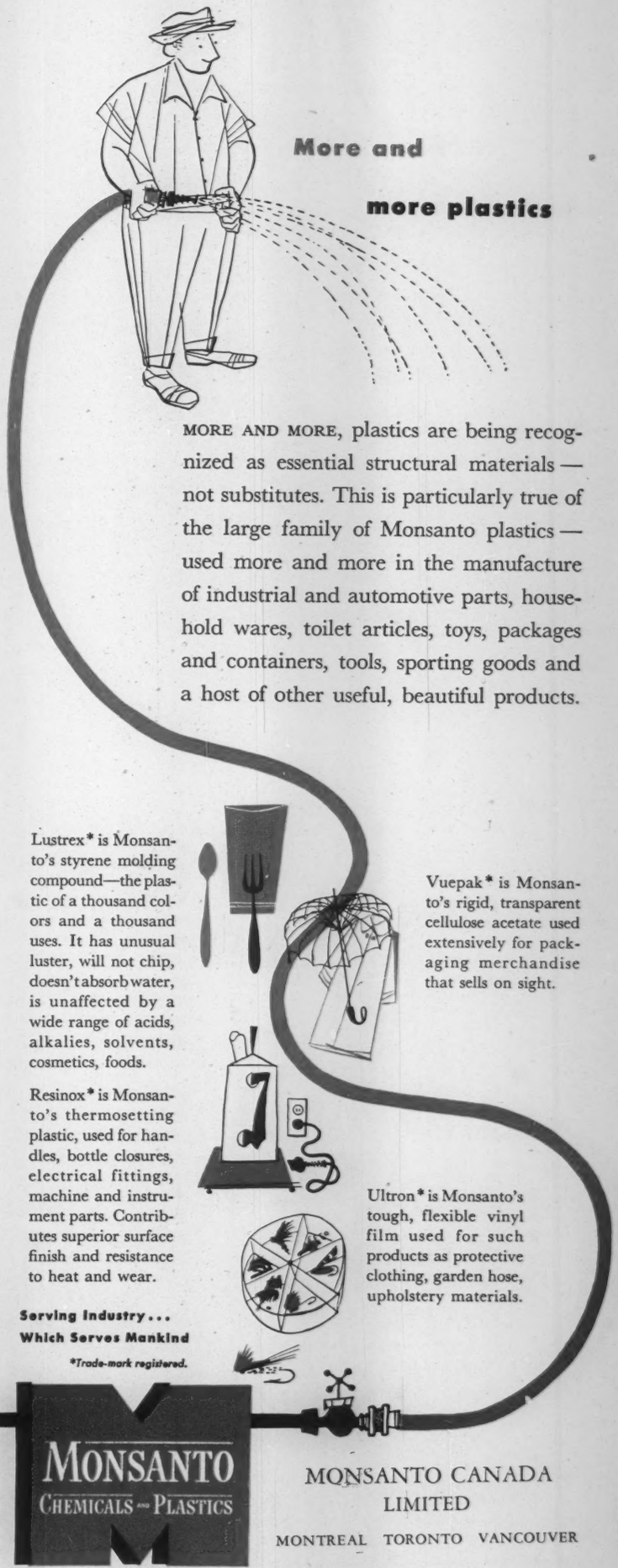
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host of base metals BC produces.

The Vancouver Exchange is 45 years old, but Charles J. Loewen, now in his 80's, is the only member of the charter group still living. The others were J. R. Waghorn, Ewen MacLean, Donald Von Cramer, Charles D. Rand, R. Byron-Johnson, A. P. Diplock, W. C. Germane, John Kendall, J. F. Maguire, F. J. Proctor and H. E. A. Robertson. Their places have been taken by men such as A. E. Jukes, A. N. Wolverton, Bob Gelletly and A. E. Chilcott who have been in the business in Vancouver for a long time, and the somewhat newer group including Norman Whittall, Sir S. H. F. Lennard, Phil Wootten, Frank Hall and John McGraw.

A. E. "Johnny" Jukes, although one of the busiest of the lot, is the Exchange's human link with the financial past: the Exchange had been functioning just two years when he joined it. In those days real estate was the broker's main interest; securities were a sideline. The bond business such as it is today was unknown. But the real estate boom was wonderful—until it collapsed in 1912, and then World War I came along to drain the brokerage and almost every other fraternity of its manpower.

AFTER THE WAR, the main function of the Vancouver brokers was to provide a market for Government war bonds because the banks wouldn't look at some of them except on a 50 per cent loan basis. There was no central bank in those days, and Jukes remembers how Waghorn, Gwynn, with whom he was then associated, and Osler, Hammond and other financial houses created a clearing house of their own for the unpopular bonds. As he recalls, establishment of the central bank during the Bennett regime gave stock markets in the west their first real sense of security.

"Johnny" Jukes' associations are so tied in with the present and the future that he has little time to reminisce, but he remembers the colorful figures that used to dominate the Vancouver financial scene in the early days—men like Alvo von Alvensleben who came out from Germany with $6 million to invest for the Kaiser and Jim Manson, whose American-Canadian Oil Co. brought the first vision of the day when oil might be found in commercial quantity near Edmonton.

"We've had our ups and downs," says Jukes, "but we have a solid background now. The stocks on the Vancouver Exchange represent many mining companies that have consistently paid dividends for years, oil companies that are just on the threshold of a period of enormous expansion, and industries allied with really basic production with large payrolls—industries that will be in business generations from now."

The Vancouver Stock Exchange had had its dark moments. There was the day when one financial house was able to buy five seats for $125 each. The Exchange needed the money to pay rent and the Secretary's salary.

But there have been the good days that have seen $50,000 paid for a seat on the Stock Exchange. Actually, the Exchange never had things better than right now. The Exchange has moved its quarters six times, but it has never closed its doors. It has always been in business. There are 33 member firms, all of them substantial and enjoying public confidence.

Along with industrial expansion, money power has moved westward in recent years to an extent that would have seemed incredible not long ago. Long-term investment of the Guinness (stout) millions in development of Vancouver's North Shore and building of the Lion's Gate Bridge, before World War II, was prophetic. There are some very rich men in Vancouver these days, and all of them didn't make their fortunes in the west. They crossed the continent for a number of reasons. Some liked the climate, but having established themselves on the shores of the Pacific they acquired a share in the coast's industrial development; many of them apparently reached the decision that more money may be made in the west than elsewhere.

EASTERN financial houses have grown to treat Vancouver with more respect these days. The men they send to the coast to represent them no longer belong to the second team. One decision by the Exchange that has strengthened the financial community on the coast is the insistence that all companies listed in Vancouver must have their own transfer agents there, too.

Vancouver has also felt the impact of progress along the coast to California, and there is a closer contact between financial interests there and the Vancouver Exchange.

"We'll probably have to be content with third place for a while", remarked a Vancouver broker, "but that doesn't worry us a bit. If we can just manage to keep pace with BC, the future will take care of itself. We've got just about everything out here. How can we lose?"

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U.K. BUSINESS: DOLLAR EARNINGS

RUBBER WON'T HELP

by John L. Marston

THE BRITISH Chancellor of the Exchequer has called for an increase of £50 million in the value of exports this year. But difficulties in export markets are multiplying so fast that it might be impossible to hold even last year's rate. This applies to the whole sterling area—even those raw material exporters who were doing so well as dollar earners a year ago.

Malayan rubber offers an example of a sterling product beset by frustrating difficulties. Until recently it was earning more dollars than any other sterling commodity. U.S. stockpiling was the biggest single factor in the boom: that prop has now been pulled out.

More important, fundamentally, is the shift of American, Canadian and German consumption from the natural to the synthetic product. Tentative estimates suggest that the U.S. will use this year not materially less natural rubber than the 450,000 tons consumed last year, but the relative position of the natural product will have deteriorated seriously; this year's consumption of synthetic rubber in the U.S. is forecast at nearly 100,000 tons *more* than last year.

As an aftermath of the resentment, in the U.S. particularly, of the rate at which certain sterling area raw material prices rose, it has been frequently suggested that sharp price cuts are in order now. But if prices fall much lower it will no longer be possible to work the "marginal" estates in Malaya.

Not only devotion to duty and love of colonial life have fortified the Europeans against dangers which whole divisions of armored troops have been unable to subdue. There has been also, until recently, the encouraging prospect of substantial commissions and bonuses, but the good profits on which they were payable are no longer being earned.

THIS SITUATION has its counterpart among the estate workers. Their wages rise and fall with the price of rubber, so they are due for lower rates. But their cost of living has not been going down. General Templer, the new High Commissioner, said that he could finish the war within six months if he could get two-thirds of the population on his side. How can he win over the disaffected majority if the country's economy is crumbling? The General has also said that military measures alone won't win in Malaya: political and economic reforms are also required.

It is ironical that General Templer's appointment as High Commissioner for Malaya, with the express purpose of winning the war in that territory, should have coincided with an important defeat for natural rubber, and particularly Malayan natural rubber, in international commerce. The General has to contend with one more problem than those which defeated his predecessors: his campaign is weakened from the outset by the planters' loss of faith in the future of their product.

In the meantime, security measures impose a heavy financial strain on the rubber estates as well as the administration. For this, and other reasons the cost of production on some estates has doubled in a year. High cost estates in high risk areas are simply not worth working.

It is only common sense to face the fact that Malaya's rubber and tin may slip out of the Commonwealth, out of the orbit of the Western Powers. It is only common sense to develop alternative sources of supply as rapidly as possible. But as far as the sterling area's balance of international payments is concerned, what substitutes could be found that would replace the dollar-earning capacity of these two commodities?

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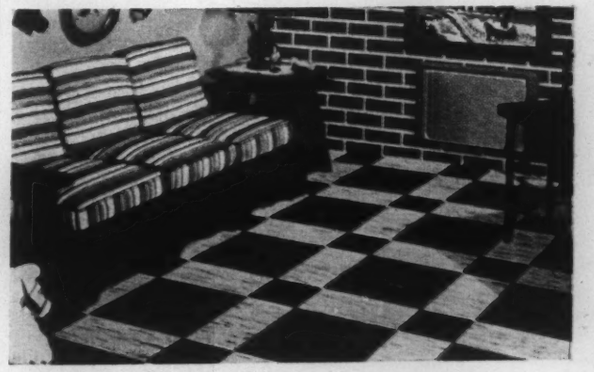

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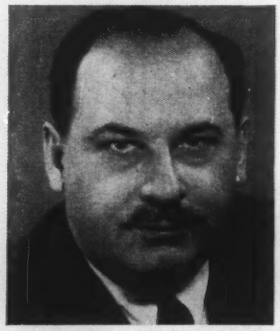
SHOW BUSINESS

MORE THAN THE BOX OFFICE

by Gerald Pratley

FOR MANY YEARS the film industry as a whole has been reluctant to show motion pictures that are different from routine productions. The mass box office appeal of these movies is lacking, and besides this the people who would like to see them also stay away because they do not know or cannot believe, that ordinary theatres would be showing this type of picture. As a result, the unusual foreign film is frequently a box office failure, and producers are discouraged from making others like it.

But in Canada the position of unusual films is encouraging. The Towne and International Cinemas in Toronto, under the direction of Yvonne Taylor, are well known for their pioneering in this field. Guiding and assisting her in this enterprise is her husband, N. A. Taylor, the President and Managing Director of the Twentieth Century Theatres circuit.



N. A. TAYLOR

Working as a team, Yvonne and Nat Taylor have now put into effect a plan called "Curtain at 8.30", the purpose of which is to bring the unusual films to audience minorities in small towns and cities.

It is not possible to operate specialized cinemas in small towns, as the financial returns would not cover the tremendous expenses. But in order to satisfy these people, Mr. Taylor and his associates have found a practical way of exhibiting these films in the smaller towns. On Thursday evenings the regular program is suspended and instead a special film is shown. There is only one performance and all seats are bookable in advance.

After a test cast in Orillia, Ont., (pop. 10,000), Taylor, whose circuit is confined to Ontario, took the idea to J. J. Fitzgibbons of Famous Players to see if he would link his theatres to the plan and thus make it national rather than provincial. Fitzgibbons was enthusiastic. Taylor then went ahead and formed the International Cinema Guild of Canada.

"Curtain at 8.30" has been well received in the columns of small town newspapers. The plan so far is purely altruistic. The main purpose is not to make money quickly, but to see that good films get a proper showing and are made available to all people who would like to see them no matter where they live. There is nothing like it in any other country.

Nat Taylor grew up in Toronto with the film industry. In 1918 at the age of 12 he worked his way through high school by selling postcards of film stars on the backs of which were printed programs of local theatres. Postcards gave way to handbills and trade was so good he left school and ran his own business printing and distributing leaflets. In the summer, when business was slack, he turned to selling cars but didn't enjoy the experience. Returning to films he did promotion work for Universal.

In the fall of 1923 Taylor was worldy-wise enough to realize that without additional education his chances of achieving lasting success were remote. He therefore went to the University of Toronto and subsequently to Osgoode Hall to study law. During this time he maintained his interest in films by acting as Secretary for the Motion Picture Theatre Owners of Ontario, one of many associations which have long since come and gone. In 1930 he graduated in law but never practised. He attributes this to his ever-growing interest in films and the fact that the film industry was expanding rapidly. After graduating he was engaged in many film groups and enterprises, one of which was the first joint-buying organization in Canada to protect the independents, but it was not until 1934 that he made the first important decision which started his career as an exhibitor. With several associates he purchased the College Theatre in Kitchener, Ont., for what is now the insignificant sum of $6,000. They named the corporation Twentieth Century Theatres; this was before the famous Hollywood production company with a similar name came into being.

One theatre led to another, but Taylor never went ahead too fast. A theatre here and there—and by 1940 he had with his associates created a circuit of 17 units. In 1941, with Odeon coming to power, Famous Players made a complicated deal with 20th Century Theatres. Taylor however, retained controlling interest and complete autonomy in buying and booking films and now shows as many English films as does Odeon. With additional capital he was able to expand still more; today his circuit consists of 60 theatres and ten drive-ins.

Nat Taylor has realized many ambitions since he started selling postcards back in 1918, and the one most dear to his heart is "Curtain at 8.30", which has already lived up to expectations.

Typical of his far-ahead thinking is his statement that "the mass audience we are now catering to are the very people who will succumb to television and those members of the public we now call the 'lost audience' are the ones least likely to be attracted to this rapidly growing giant of the amusement industry."

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By Order of the Board
JAMES STEWART,
General Manager

Toronto, 7th March 1952

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BUSINESS COMMENT

FUEL OIL SHORTAGE AHEAD?

by P. M. Richards

CANADA and the United States may have a shortage of fuel oil next winter, and gasoline may also be in shorter supply and higher-priced than now. These conditions are likely to prevail throughout the Western world, and will be caused mainly by an insufficiency of oil refining capacity.

New refineries are under construction, but they can't be built as fast as new oil production can be brought in. Though the loss of Iran's oil has now been offset by increased production elsewhere, the Western world greatly misses the use of the Abadan refinery, the largest in the world.

The loss of Abadan, and the resultant diminution in supply of refined oil products, coincides with a steady and rapid increase in demand for these products, in line with the general advance in industrialization and particularly the largely-increased dependence on fuel oil. So far the shortage of refined products has been met by adjustments in supply and withdrawals from stocks on hand, as well as by such increases in refinery capacity that have been possible.

These adjustments took us through the past winter with less difficulty than had been expected when the Iran loss occurred, though with little margin. Two weeks ago heavy fuel oil stocks in the Eastern hemisphere, outside of Russia were down to 27 days' supply excluding refinery stocks, and in the Western hemisphere outside Canada, the United States and Mexico to 30 days' supply. The present outlook is not satisfactory. It appears that before next winter we may be in more or less serious difficulties in respect of fuel oil.

Production of fuel oil currently consumes 15 to 20 per cent of the crude going through the refineries, and one obvious answer to the problem is to increase the fuel oil output to about 30 per cent and cut down the production of gasoline and other products accordingly. Outside North America this could be done without much difficulty, as the foreign refineries are designed to produce proportionately more fuel oil than refineries on this continent.

But Canadian and U.S. refineries were designed mainly for gasoline and other high quality products, and have correspondingly more costly equipment, so that a considerable loss in operating efficiency as well as earnings would result for the refineries. The supply of gasoline would be reduced and its price would tend to rise, which might be disruptive to an internal transportation system based heavily on gasoline for motive power.

While the loss of the Abadan refinery touched off the fuel oil supply trouble, important contributing factors were the European coal shortage and the increased fuel demands, both coal and fuel oil, for Western defence programs. European coal resources could support a much larger production than the present, in Britain as well as on the Continent. Before World War II Britain used to send 35 million to 40 million tons of coal annually to the Continent, but her shipments have declined until last year they were only 8 million tons. As a result the United States has had to supply the bulk of Europe's coal imports, at relatively high cost. If Britain and Europe stepped up their coal production fairly substantially, the result would be a considerable easing of the fuel oil shortage. But present prospects are not bright for any worthwhile rise.

Self-Financed

WHERE DOES the capital come from that finances our great economic expansion? George W. Bourke, President of the Sun Life Assurance Co., recently surprised some citizens by saying that over 85 per cent of the country's capital expansion last year was financed within Canada. The Bank of Montreal agrees with this in its latest Business Review by saying that the $1,600 million of foreign capital that has come into the country in the last two years has comprised no more than 15 per cent of the total expenditure in Canada in those years. But these outside funds have been a predominant factor in the development of our oil and iron deposits and have eased the pressure on our domestic capital market. What is equally important, they have enabled the country not only to finance a deficit in foreign trade but also to add significantly to its foreign exchange reserves.

Canadian fiscal policy has been distinguished by an uninterrupted succession of six annual budgetary surpluses, the bank says, with the result that since the end of 1946 the direct and guaranteed funded debt of the Federal Government has been reduced by $2,000 million, or 11½ per cent. However, it would not be realistic, the bank adds, to describe these surpluses as an unalloyed anti-inflationary force, inasmuch as the taxation necessary to produce them has in one way or another been incorporated into living costs, and has thus contributed in some measure to upward price and wage pressures.

Capital per Worker

HOW MUCH capital investment per employee is required today in industry? Of course the answer depends upon the nature of the industry and the kind and amount and cost of the machinery and equipment used. No current Canadian estimates are available, but I notice that Keith Funston, President of the New York Stock Exchange, recently put the amount at $16,600, without specifying the kind of industry he had in mind.

Apparently he took this figure from a compilation by the National City

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J. WILSON BERRY
President & General Manager

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NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of thirty cents (30c) per share has been declared on the no par value common shares of the Company for the quarter ending March 31, 1952 payable May 26, 1952 to shareholders of record April 15, 1952.

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J. L. T. MARTIN,
Secretary.

Montreal, March 27, 1952.

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Bank of New York on 1950 annual reports, in which it applied only to the 100 largest U.S. corporations. But the bank's monthly letter for July, 1951, in a discussion of that compilation, said the required capital investment per employee averaged $7,000 for concerns engaged in trade, $14,000 for manufacturing, $22,000 for railroads and $53,000 for electric and gas utilities.

With the strong upmove of costs and prices in recent years in mind, it's of interest to note that the 1950 figure of $16,600 for the 100 largest U.S. corporations represented a rise from $12,200 only a year earlier, and that since the bank's compilation was published the U.S. Steel Corporation has estimated that its new Fairless mill will cost $90,000 for every job it creates.

Another set of figures prepared by the New York Stock Exchange covering all its listed companies—financial as well as manufacturing and trading—shows that in 1950 the average capital investment per employee was $14,400. Of course, there is the point that all these companies are big ones and tend to be more thoroughly mechanized than smaller concerns.

Wages and Prices

SOME significant observations on the influence of wage increases on prices and the cost of living are made by H. G. Hilton, President of the Steel Co. of Canada Ltd., in the company's annual report. Mr. Hilton says that while wages, salaries and other costs have been rising steadily since 1939, the rate of increase has accelerated decidedly during the last two years. In 1951 the average hourly wages received by Steel of Canada employees increased to a greater extent than in any previous year, and the total cost of producing a ton of steel rose more in 1951 than in any year over the past decade.

—Les Callan in Toronto Star

OOPHS! HIGH AND DRY

In consequence, it became necessary to raise steel prices. These changes raised the weighted average price of the company's rolled steel products to a level 82 per cent above 1939. In the same period the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' general wholesale price index rose by 142 per cent.

It is perhaps not widely realized, says Mr. Hilton, that wages and salaries constitute at least 75 per cent of the cost of producing and distributing most manufactured products (starting with the primary raw materials) and that, as wages are advanced in basic industry, a sympathetic movement occurs in labor rates generally.

Experience over the past ten years indicates that for each rise of one cent in hourly rates paid in the steel industry, a corresponding increase, equal or greater, may also be expected in the costs of goods and services purchased. The effect, therefore, of higher wage rates paid by the basic producer is at least doubled by the inflationary forces set up, unless production per hour rises in keeping with wages.

But, Mr. Hilton says, in recent years increases in wage rates in the Canadian steel industry have outstripped by far any improvement in productivity and hence price increases have been unavoidable.

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NOT "DEPRESSION", BUT:

DEFLATED INFLATION

by James Mercer

THE DISEASE is deflation, howls the U.S. textile industry at Washington, in demanding discontinuance of a treatment that was prescribed for inflation. And politically minded Washington officials are moving with alacrity to appease the ground swell of opposition encountered not only in textiles but also in a good many other industries.

The green light has been given for the allocation of more ample construction supplies later this year. Motor-car makers will get additional materials in the third quarter. Metal rations on such civilian goods as washing machines, stoves, refrigerators, and radios will be increased after July 1. The freeze on television stations may be ended soon. Aluminum and some carbon steels may be dropped from the Controlled Materials Plan within twelve months. Price decontrol will start almost immediately with some fats and oils the most likely candidates.

Thus the policy-makers in Washington are charting a new course, hoping the political overtones now so apparent in Washington as election-campaign time approaches, won't appear too ridiculous in the light of their repeated warnings a month or two ago of stepped-up austerity.

Civilians need fear no shortages of important civilian goods either now or later this year. The only thing that would alter this outlook would be a series of prolonged strikes or a sudden wave of scare buying. Electric appliance makers, for example, call sales, not a metals pinch, their chief problem.

In Canada, while a general weakening of prices continues, new signs of a down-turn appear in the general reaction to the provincial budgets and in the tone of the annual submissions of national labor organizations to the Federal Government: pessimism figures in both.

Reaction to previous provincial budgets has been of the see-how-we've-grown-and-we're-going-to-keep-growing variety. This year there has been a surprising amount of emphasis on the need for a conservative policy, budget-wise. Behind some of this, of course, is the realization of the need for curtailed civilian spending as one wing of the defence program, but in many cases it is the result of more than usual uncertainty about the future: the warning has been voiced that provinces are planning expenditures—and taxes—on the assumption that revenues will be as high for many years to come as they have been this year. The inference is that this is by no means certain.

While the submissions of the labor bodies to the Federal Government last year laid particular stress on rising prices and the need for price control, this year prices took second place to unemployment in emphasis: according to the TLC there are now 400,000 jobless in Canada. The Congress, however, charged that the Government's anti-inflation fiscal policy, rather than more autonomous business factors, is responsible for the drop in employment.

The buyers' panic which developed after the Korean War started had been gradually damped by anti-inflation fiscal measures in Canada and the United States. This made it particularly vulnerable to the effects of the "stretch-out" policy the NATO nations have adopted in their armament programs.

The word "depression" isn't being used—and for a good reason: the tremendous spending of the defence program is not being cancelled—it's just being spread out over more time. The backlog of civilian capital projects—running from residential construction for the estimated 650,000 Canadians who are now inadequately housed, to Ungava iron-ore development, the St. Lawrence Seaway, all facets of the western petroleum industry, and BC aluminum and hydro—is capable of generating consumer spending enough to check a slump long before it becomes a depression.

In any event, it would appear that some of the individual unions don't share the pessimism of the national congresses. In spite of the fact that they are now on short time—generally a three and four day week—spokesmen for 6,000 United Textile Workers of America employees of Dominion Textiles announced, during the same week the labor bodies were submitting their briefs on unemployment to Ottawa, that they were prepared to strike to back up demands for substantial pay increases.

—Martin, in The Houston Chronicle
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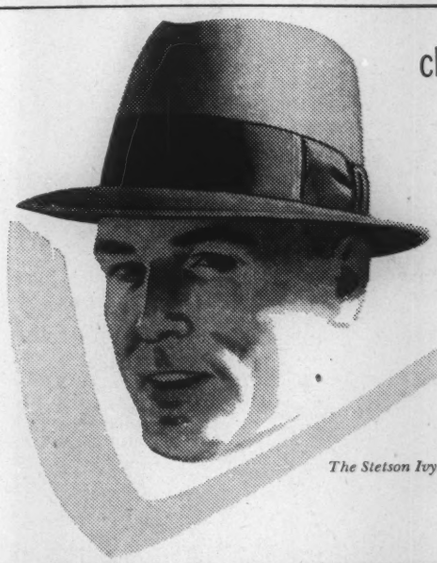

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FILMS

PLACEBO METHOD

by Mary Lowrey Ross

HAVING pretty well cleaned up popular psychology and psychiatry the screen has recently been turning its attention to medicine, surgery and physical therapy, which it approaches entirely from the reassuring or inspirational angle. These days there is nothing wrong with a screen character, from a bad cardiac condition to congenital deafness that a good medical man, preferably played by Ray Collins, can't fix up in plenty of time for the happy ending.

Take the heroine of "Invitation," for instance. As played by Dorothy McGuire, she is a poor little rich girl with a rheumatic heart and a 12-months' life expectancy. Everyone but the heroine knows she is going to die, and to make things up for the doomed girl her sorrowing father (Louis Calhern) lavishes on her every luxury money can buy, from three fur coats to Van Johnson for a husband. She doesn't know for some time that the husband came on the same basis as the coats, but she learns of it eventually from an angry rival (Ruth Roman) who has been waiting around impatiently to pick up her original option on Mr. Johnson.

By the time the revelation arrives the audience might have been as low-spirited as the heroine herself if it had not been for occasional hints scattered through the script that a new piece of wonder-surgery, mitral commissurotomy, is in the offing, only waiting for the next turn of the plot. Mitral commissurotomy, we know, will pull Dorothy through in the end, and allow "Invitation" to join the long current list of Hollywood's bright victories over death, disease and disrepair.

Henry James was fascinated by the tragedy of bright youth doomed to an early death and made it the basis for his classic "The Wings of the Dove," of which "Invitation" might easily be the popular screen version. While Jerome Weidman is credited with the authorship of "Invitation" the analogies with the James novel are striking

—MGM

"INVITATION"

enough to suggest that Author Weidman could hardly have written the one without having read the other. Henry James, however, would have been considerably startled at the simplifications of both feeling and surgery that are introduced here; for James was concerned with the moral and aesthetic aspects of the story, considerations which were bound to lead to anything but a happy ending.

In the interest of her assignment Dorothy McGuire appears to have reduced to a point where it seems a strong draught might blow her right out of the picture. She gives a frail and touching performance and Van Johnson is sober and painstaking as the fortune-hunter with compunctions. The whole thing has been whipped up to such a rich creamy consistency that you hardly notice its indigestible quality.

I'm afraid the same can hardly be said for "Flesh and Fury," the story of a deaf-mute turned prize-fighter. Like "Invitation," however, it too takes the surgical short-cut to a happy ending.

Tony Curtis, a handsome youth and a rudimentary actor, is cast as the deaf-mute, with Jan Sterling as a strident blonde who helps to promote him in the prize-ring. He's coming along fine when a new girl (Mona Freeman) turns up. She is young, rich, beautiful, as good as gold, and fluent in the sign language. After falling in love with her, the hero rushes off to see an eye-ear-nose-and-throat clinic, where he is told that a new piece of miracle surgery may restore his hearing. Sure enough, it does, and he hurries back to his true love.

Unfortunately he finds her at a cocktail party where the conversation so unnerves him that after overhearing a couple of characters discussing surrealism and existentialism he rushes right back to the blonde and the ring. He now discovers that he can't concentrate on his fighting and it is only when his opponent knocks him deaf that he is able to slug his way back to the championship. The picture concludes with a large eager closeup of the hero's ear, and the suggestion that it is beginning to operate again.

The quality of the dialogue in "Flesh and Fury" indicates that total deafness might be almost as advantageous to a movie-reviewer as to a prize-fighter.

THE miracles continue in "Room for One More," which represents Betsy Drake as an amiable young matron with a passion for adopting foundlings. Presently she introduces into the family a "disturbing adolescent," a menacing type that scares even the indulgent husband (Cary Grant). "Was Dillinger married?" he asks nervously, before resigning himself to making her one of the family.

In no time at all little Miss Dillinger is a cheerful model teenager. This encourages them to take on another orphan, this time a highly neurotic eight-year-old wearing leg braces. They have a little difficulty with this one, but by the end of the picture the scowl, the neuroses and even the leg-braces have disappeared and the new guest is as sunny as Tiny Tim.

The medical profession describes as "placebos" the bread pills and sweetened syrup that are administered to nervous patients on the theory that if they make you feel better you are better. None of the three current films made me feel better, my resistance to placebo entertainment having become chronic.

NEW RECORDS

AN AMERICAN IN PARIS; RHAPSODY IN BLUE—*Gershwin.* Hearing these, you are listening to a bit of popular musical history. They are re-recordings of Paul Whiteman's orchestra doing the "American", and Nat Shilkret and the RCA Symphony in "Rhapsody", with the late George Gershwin playing the piano in both cases. Another in the series of Treasury of Immortal Performances.

The new engineering can't quite get rid of a muffled quality. But after all, when Gershwin did it a little differently, could it be that he was right and the Iturbis, Oscar Levants and Bernsteins are wrong? (*RCA Victor—WPT 38—45 rpm.*)

THE KING AND I: SELECTIONS—*Rodgers and Hammerstein.* It always happens. A Broadway musical show has one or two or three hits that get well plugged but the half a dozen or so other songs never get a mention outside the theatre. This happens for any of several reasons: too involved melody line, tough harmonic structure for popular presentation, more subtle lyrics with words of more than one syllable. The record of ten R & H numbers from the current show carries a good bonus beyond the two that everyone has heard—"I Whistle a Happy Tune" and "Hello, Young Lovers". Much more satisfying to the discriminating, as done by vocalists Dinah Shore, Patrice Munsel, Tony Martin and Robert Merrill, are "Something Wonderful", "I Have Dreamed" and "Getting to Know You". (*RCA Victor—LK 1002.*)

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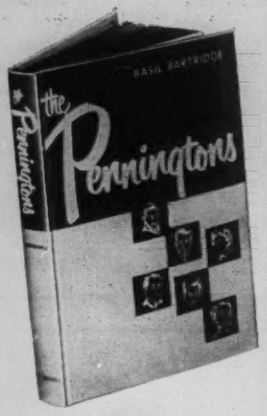

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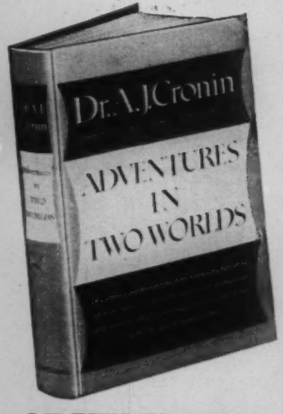

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BOOK REVIEWS

WHAT ABOUT THOSE ESKIMOS?

PEOPLE OF THE DEER — by Farley Mowat — *McClelland & Stewart—$4.50.*

by D. M. LeBourdais

THIS IS a beautifully written book. It contains an interesting, if largely subjective, picture of a little-known group of Eskimos occupying an area in Keewatin District, on the upper Kazan River. Except for possibly another group in Alaska, they are the only Eskimos living entirely away from the sea.

Once immense herds of caribou, alternately moving north and south with the seasons, passed through their territory; and by intercepting them at strategic points, the Eskimos were able to secure their main food, and skins for tents and clothing. But the white man's rifle has helped to decimate the deer, and with the white man's food and diseases, indirectly to decimate the Eskimos, so those who once were many are now but few. Mowat gives a moving account of what may be their last stand, and has bitter words for government officials, traders, missionaries, and others he blames for their plight.

Undoubtedly he knows a great deal about these people with whom he lived during parts of two years; nevertheless, in many places as I read — as in the two chapters about the shaman Kaumee — I felt that although the Eskimos are good story-tellers, Mowat is even more adept. It is possible, of course, that his picture is nearer the truth than a more objective "scientific" account might be; but the reader has no way of telling whether what Mowat writes is fact or whether he has merely turned on the tap of his imagination.

When, however, it comes to charges of negligence and complacency on the part of those he blames for the Eskimos' condition, he is more objective, though unfortunately not always more accurate. On pages 78-79, for example, he makes this statement: "As recently as the 1920's, one outpost of a world-famous trading concern actually encouraged the sale of tremendous quantities of ammunition to the Northern Indians by offering to buy all the deer tongues that were brought in! Many thousands of dried deer tongues passed through that post, while many thousands of carcasses, stripped only of their tongues, remained to rot in the spring thaws."

In the current issue of *The Beaver*, published by the Hudson's Bay Company, the above paragraph is quoted with the explanation that in 1939 (not the 1920's) a trapper reported to the RCMP that he had seen advertisements in trading posts offering so much a pound for dried deer's tongue. Upon investigation, it was found that an eastern tobacco company was buying the deer's tongue, but "there were some red faces in evidence when it was discovered that the contraband goods were simply dried leaves of a plant used for flavoring tobacco."

The reader gains the impression that practically no one before Mowat has seen these people since Dr. Joseph (not *James* as Mowat has it) B. Tyrrell visited them in 1894; but he should know that Birket-Smith of the Fifth Thule Expedition (1921-24) has written an account of them; and that from time to time missionaries, traders, and government officials have been among them.

Mowat has evidently set out to shock the consciences of Canadians and apparently cares little how he does it, so long as he succeeds. Nevertheless, his challenge cannot be ignored. The responsible authorities owe it to the Canadian people either to disprove his charges or to do something constructive about the conditions of which he complains — and they might do worse than call on Farley Mowat to help.

Family Affair

THE PENNINGTONS — by Basil Partridge — *Ryerson—$3.75.*

by Hal Tracey

SOME PRESSING Canadian problems, including mixed marriages and emigration of Canadians to the U.S., are briefly touched on in this warm-hearted account of a small-town, turn-of-the-century family. But since it is not with the problems that Basil Partridge is primarily concerned, he skips over them lightly, perhaps wisely. His book is designed to appeal to the emotions, which it does, and it obviously isn't intended to answer any burning social questions.

Approached with this reservation, the book is a delightful one. The author spent part of his boyhood in Fredericton, NB, and he has drawn on this background to present some of the advantages and disadvantages of growing up in a small town. Apparently the latter outweighed the former, because he soon moves his locale to a larger city setting.

By glossing over the mixed-marriage problem, Mr. Partridge makes the family of Anglican Dean Pennington appear a remarkably enlightened one for its age. The marriage of son Philip to a French-Canadian Roman Catholic girl after his father's death causes surprisingly little stir, except for the resentment of sister Susan, who acts as she imagines her late father might have acted. The docile acceptance of the situation by the family is all the more surprising because of the opposition of Victoria, Susan's mother, to her marriage to Terence, who, although Protestant, is not an Anglican.

Brother Adrian moved to the U.S. simply because he could make more money there, and Mr. Partridge seems to have no answer to this argument. He takes his mother, Susan, and younger brother Larry along, and they adapt well to their new circumstances. Two sisters, Margaret and Constance, remain in Canada with their husbands.

Mr. Partridge develops his characters evenly, and pilots them skilfully through emotional entanglements to a very satisfactory conclusion. The Pennington family, although there is nothing essentially Canadian about it, is well worth meeting.

"People of the Deer"
FARLEY MOWAT

Knaves & Varlets

THE GREEN MADONNA — by C. E. L'Ami — *Ryerson—$4.00.*

by John L. Watson

BOOKS such as this are just not being written any more—except perhaps as serials in "Chums" or "The Boys' Own Annual."

Philip Van Doren Stern describes "The Green Madonna" as being "in some ways better than Scott, since it is free of his discursiveness"—an estimate with which most Sassenachs will fairly readily agree; unfortunately it is free of a good many other things which might be termed essential in a novel for adult readers and the best thing about it, as Mr. Stern unwittingly implies, is that it is not as long as it might have been.

The scene is set in fifteenth-century England and the protagonists are the familiar "Victorian Gothick" types whose clear-cut characteristics have been so efficiently portrayed in "1066 and All That." The plot is extraordinarily complex — and often quite exciting — involving a mysterious inheritance, a hideously immoral abbott, a quite incredibly virginal young woman and a fine motley crew of knaves, varlets and caitiffs: needless to say it requires an immense amount of ingenuity to unravel the plot and make sure that no one receives either more or less than his just deserts.

Mr. L'Ami is a native of Ireland who now lives in Manitoba and "The Green Madonna" was the winner of the Westminster Fiction Award.

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—Samuel Bryant

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THE RODGERS AND HART SONG BOOK—*Musson—$8.95.*

by John Yocom

LORENZO (LARRY) HART and Richard (Dick) Rodgers worked together on songs for shows for over 24 years, until Hart's death in 1943. This was possibly the oldest partnership in the history of the theatre excepting the Shuberts'. As a marathon song-writing team—over 1,000 songs by 1942—they were pretty remarkable too. There are probably only two other instances where men have been so exclusively and productively linked in musical productions: Gilbert and Sullivan, and Rodgers and Hammerstein. Oscar Hammerstein II inherited Dick after Larry's death.

The Rodgers and Hart Song Book is both a tribute to that prolific team (Hart wrote the words; Rodgers the music) and a handy and handsome tool for any music lover wanting a set of their songs. As far as we can foresee the future of popular music, these songs will be standard in light repertoire until 2052 at least.

The first composition Rodgers and Hart wrote was "Any Old Place with You", interpolated in the score of a so-so musical called "A Lonely Romeo". And for historical, if not musical, reasons it leads off the parade, but it is followed by 46 of the most memorable R-&-H numbers. Grouped into four basic periods of their show creations, they include such hits as "Manhattan", "Blue Room", "Girl Friend", "Where's That Rainbow?" "You Took Advantage of Me." The title for the famous "My Heart Stood Still" originated during a wild Paris taxi ride. Other hits: "Ten Cents a Dance", the depression-inspired song which was written in three-quarters of an hour in 1930 for Ruth Etting; "Mimi", written for Maurice Chevalier; "With a Song in My Heart"; "My Romance", which was the only hit of Billy Rose's expensive white-elephant production "Jumbo"; 'The Lady Is a Tramp", which had special unprintable lyrics; "Where or When"; "I Married an Angel", which was used to advantage by a lot of husbands around the country back in 1933; "Falling in Love with Love", one of their most popular waltzes, and—from the original "Pal Joey"—"Bewitched."

The songs are gay and bright in spirit with straightforward melodic lines and clever lyrics, some in triple rhyme. They are individual gems because they were well-integrated parts of tightly constructed hit musical shows.

Musical comedy changed vastly during R-&-H's period. It changed from a collection of isolated song numbers to a proper score; it changed from a series of thinly related scenes to a book. Rodgers and Hart had a lot to do with the change.

Colorful art work, special arrangements by Dr. Albert Sirmay, information about the men and their times, plus an appreciation by Oscar Hammerstein II make this quite the handsomest collection of popular songs ever to come to our hand.

Where Danger Lies

MEDICAL MILESTONES—by Henry J. L. Marriott, MD—*Burns & MacEachern—$4.75.*

by R. A. Farquharson

SIR ALEXANDER FLEMING who gave the world penicillin writes in the preface to Medical Milestones that "it is certain that in the next ten years we shall have more major advances—more diseases will be conquered and we shall all have a prospect of less suffering and a longer expectation of life."

And the reader, discovering in the simple language of Dr. Henry Marriott's book written for the non-medical public how much has been accomplished in the very recent past, can easily take Sir Alexander's prediction as a conservative statement.

It is a dramatic story Dr. Marriott tells but at the same time it is an antidote to what he describes as the "overly enthusiastic and occasionally even hysterical" reporting of the discoveries.

He explains in detail why new discoveries should be treated cautiously and warns the lay reader that "a wise

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doctor is a far more valuable asset than the latest treatment." He cites the enthusiasm for the use of a presumably harmless vitamin in large doses for arthritis. "There seems to be no doubt that many people derived symptomatic benefit from this medication. But it is equally certain that many persons lost their lives because of the unsuspected harmful effects of this mere vitamin. Imagine an essential food which is actually poisonous in too large doses!"

The Reader's Digest is the only publication which Dr. Marriott names. In a biting attack on the use of anti-histamines for treatment of common colds, he writes: "Countless drug makers reaped a harvest of millions from the public who could not know any better; for the whole advertising campaign was founded upon the solid scientific rock of a *Reader's Digest* article. What is even more tragic is that a number of deaths have resulted from the indiscriminate stocking of these cold cures in bathroom closets . . . This is particularly tragic when it is realized that the capsules were worthless for the purpose for which they had been procured."

These cautions about medical discoveries are only too necessary for there is no doubt that all the antibiotics as well as the earlier sulphas have their serious drawbacks. They have killed as well as cured and this should be remembered even when we watch with great satisfaction the constantly dropping death rate in an ever widening range of dangerous diseases. There seems no doubt that the enthusiasm of the general public for the new drugs has led to their use more widely than is necessary. This has not only added to the cost of ill-health. It has brought about dangerous illness and even death.

Dr. Marriott explains in easily understood language the advantages and dangers of each of the new drugs and even takes time to tell why aspirin is dangerous. He lists penicillin as the first and still foremost of the antibiotics and aureomycin as the one with the widest range. He describes the latest curious effects of DDT and tells how the RH factor affects you.

Medical books for laymen often annoy the doctors. This one should satisfy both the profession and the lay reader.

Low Pressured

HERE'S HOW—by Virginia Graham—*Ryerson* —$2.75.

by Melwyn Breen

A COVEY of light essays, spoofing the "How To" books that are the bread and butter of the publishing industry. Miss Graham, a frequent contributor to *Punch*, leads off with a piece on how to sing and follows with the same treatment for such subjects as dancing, painting, golfing, skating, plumbing and so on.

On laying a carpet: ". . . The only thing of importance to remember when laying a carpet is that the only thing it should be laid on is the floor. There are no words adequate to define a person's sensations when he discovers that he has also laid two chocolates and the knobs off the top of the escritoire. To coax underpile objects from the centre of the floor to its rim is infinitely more arduous than persuading a slipped pyjama cord to come out in the open, though the technique is the same . . ."

Most of the author's whimsy is as low-pressured as this and, though the subject of "How To" is ripe for satirical treatment, it demands someone with a less fluttery pen than Miss Graham's. The accompanying drawings by Anton, another *Punch* contributor are characteristic.

Writers & Writing

IF IN SPRING a writer's fancy turns to thoughts of competitions, there is a little number worth remembering and it closes June 30, 1952. The Canadian Women's Press Club annual MEMORIAL AWARD COMPETITION for 1951-1952 is open for women writers living in Canada. They may compete for:

1. Prize of $100 for best news story, editorial or feature published in a daily or weekly newspaper.

2. Prize of $100 for best magazine article.

3. Prize of $100 for best radio script dealing with a reported news event.

Material submitted must have been published or broadcast after July 1, 1951. Competitors must have lived in Canada for 12 months prior to publication of the story submitted.

Entries may be in either English or French and sent postpaid to chairman Memorial Award Committee, Jo ALDWINCKLE, *The Daily Times-Gazette,* Oshawa, Ont., if written. Radio entries should go to MARJORIE MCENANEY, Department of Talks and Public Affairs, CBC, 354 Jarvis Street, Toronto. Announcement of Awards slated for September, 1952. For further information write to Jo or Marjorie and good luck to you!

■ The other day we heard ROBERT GILL, Director of Hart House Theatre, Toronto, talk about things dramawise. This clever-plus theatre-man is an American, with Canadian-born father, who has been at Hart House, putting on plays with University players, for six years. He recalled that when he came to Toronto someone in the Syndics said—about choosing plays — "When in doubt use Shaw."

—"Here's How"

"SALT DOWN THE PLUG HOLES"

—Anton

"WORKERS COUCHANT"

This, he remarked, still applied. Toronto's box-office loves Shaw and loves Shakespeare.

"I wish they would go more for Chekhov too," he added sadly.

■ Kind of pitiful to see faces of a few Toronto-born at the coming-out party, given by Curtis Publishing people, New York, launching article on "Toronto" appearing in *Saturday Evening Post.*

"Nice of that American magazine to run it," they said. "No Canadian magazine would dare write such a friendly piece about 'Toronto'."

Oh well—most Canadian slicks are published in Toronto and musn't annoy the rest of the country. But really — to paraphrase that rhyming advertisement of Eaton's praising something about Simpson's store:

"Just how generous can you get
In the name of etiquette?"

■ "A Nest of Singing Birds" was the singing title DR. HERBERT HITCHEN, of Buffalo, called his talk on Contemporary Poetry at that modern, ultra, Unitarian Church, Toronto, designed by Dick Fisher, architect-husband of writer, Lotta Dempsey. Last Book Talks in series by Rev. WILLIAM P. JENKINS, Minister, were discussions on "The Heritage of Western Culture," edited by R. C. Chalmers and "Faith, Purpose and Power" by James Warburg.

■ There is something extremely diverting about an old man found at the bottom of a well by Father Goose and two companions. W. C. CHAPMAN MORTIMER'S novel "Father Goose," explaining the curious affair, has won the James Tait Black Memorial Book Prize; given annually on award of the Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature in the University of Edinburgh for the best novel or work of fiction published the preceding year.

■ JIM COLEMAN, sports columnist, soul-searched for many when he wrote his reactions to story the United Nations are attempting to formulate a code of ethics for newspaper scribes. Of inference things would be okay if newspapers didn't spoil everything by second-guessing activities of professional international diplomats. Jim said:

"If truth must be told, the average newspaper scribe probably sleeps much more soundly than the average professional diplomat—at least in the English-speaking countries." Instinctively, he is a supporter of that old slogan of Scripps-Howard papers:

"Give light—and The People Will See Their Own Way."

■ Canada lost an important figure in the publishing field in the recent death of FERDINAND (FRED) POIRIER, co-owner of Poirier, Bessette & Co. Ltd., publishers of *Le Samedi, La Revue Populaire* and *Le Film.* He was born in Montreal in 1889, son of Ferdinand Poirier and Annie Jane Neville; educated at Mont-Saint-Louis. Upon the death of their father, he and his brother Georges, became in 1916, sole owners of the firm. Ferdinand was awarded a few years ago, the Silver Medal of the Association of Advertising Agencies of Canada.

—*Rica*

P. O' D.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 18

When the free prescription service started in July '48, the ailing public was slow to awaken to its opportunities. The bill for the first year was a mere £20,000,000. But people soon learned, and doctors didn't care—why should they? Now the cost is at the rate of £50,000,000 a year and still growing rapidly. As the Minister of Health, Mr. Crookshank, told a meeting of the British Medical Association in Lincoln, the free drug service has got completely out of control.

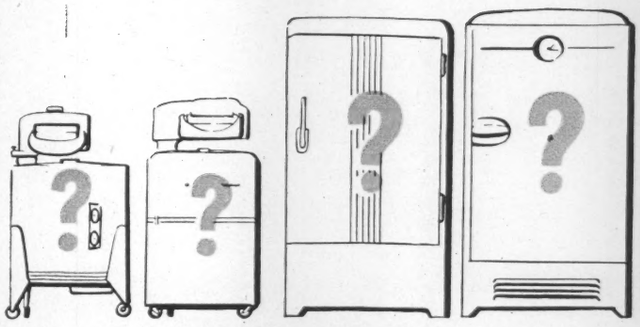
This is the real reason for the imposition of a shilling charge on every prescription, against which the Socialists have protested so bitterly. It is not the revenue that the shillings will bring in, however welcome. It is the deterrent effect that the need of paying anything at all will have on people who now recklessly ask for medicines whether they really need them or not. The same salutary result has been observed in the case of free teeth and free spectacles, now no longer entirely free.

Wilgress' Success

MR. DANA WILGRESS' departure from Canada House, where as High Commissioner he has been a notable success both officially and socially, is viewed with much regret. His extensive experience of diplomacy in the Far East and Russia as well as in Europe and his special knowledge of economic and financial subjects gave particular value to his work as chief Canadian representative at the various conferences on Trades and Tariffs. He was a distinguished and popular figure, a good Canadian who became also a good Londoner.

If London has to say goodbye to a new and good friend in Mr. Wilgress, it has the compensating pleasure of holding out a welcoming hand to an old and good friend in Mr. Norman Robertson, who returns to Canada House as High Commissioner. He was there for only two years when he was recalled to be secretary to the cabinet in 1949. But he is an old Oxonian, a former Rhodes Scholar at Balliol, and had visited Britain often. There is universal pleasure over his return.

Today more than ever



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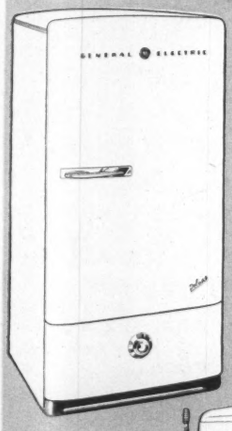

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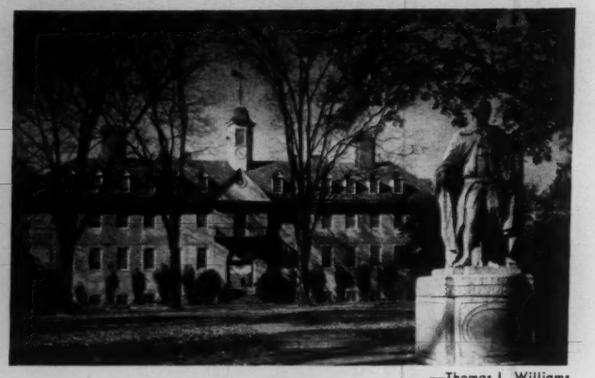

—Thomas L. Williams

THE COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY

PORTS OF CALL

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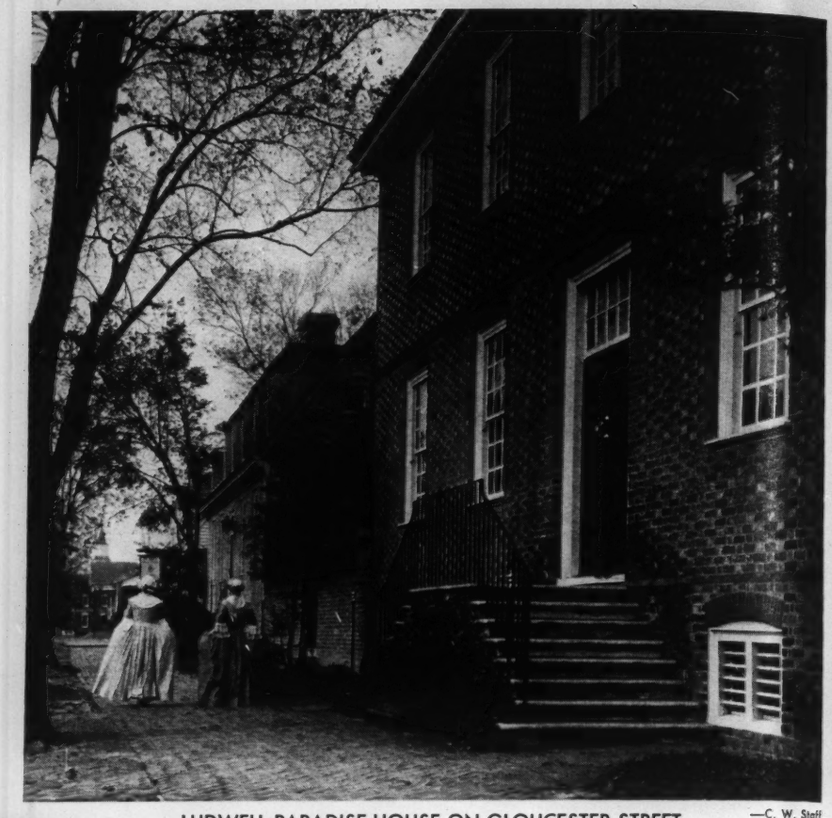
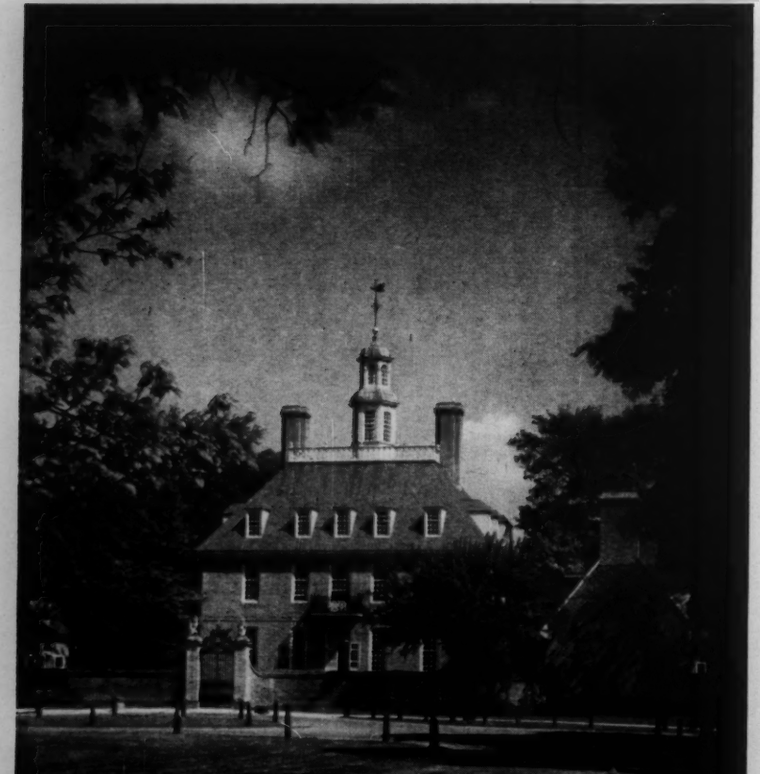
A quarter-century of unmatched restoration work brings a quarter of a million visitors to the architectural showplace of Virginia.

by Robert Hoke



LUDWELL-PARADISE HOUSE ON GLOUCESTER STREET —C. W. Staff



—Thomas L. Williams

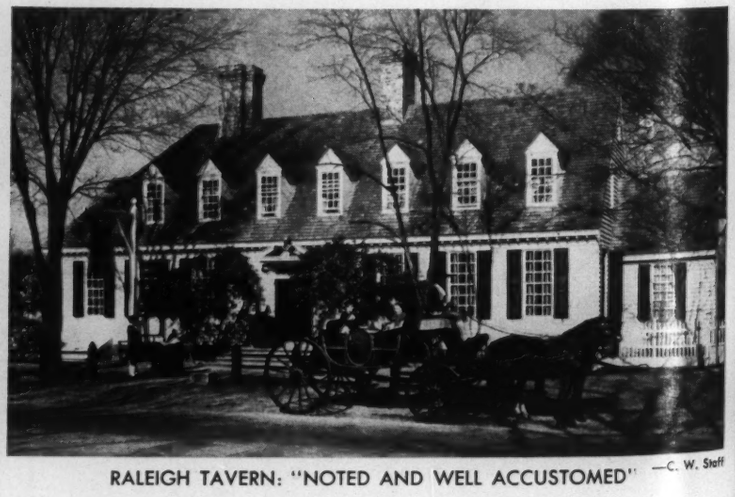
THE GOVERNOR'S PALACE AND PALACE GREEN

WREN BUILDING, COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY. (*Top left*) The Great Building of the College of William and Mary, now known as the Wren Building, was erected at Middle Plantation, the site of Williamsburg, in 1695-98 from plans said to have been prepared by Sir Christopher Wren. It is the oldest academic building standing in the United States. The marble statue of Virginia's beloved Royal Governor, Norborne Herkeley, Baron de Botetourt, originally stood under the arcade at the Capitol.

LUDWELL-PARADISE HOUSE. (*Above*) The Ludwell-Paradise House on Duke of Gloucester Street is a dignified example of the more pretentious colonial town dwelling. It was built about 1717 by Philip Ludwell, Jr., of Greenspring. Early in the 19th century it was occupied by the eccentric Lucy Ludwell Paradise, widow of John Paradise of London, an eminent scholar and intimate friend of Dr. Samuel Johnson. The house was restored in 1930.

GOVERNOR'S PALACE AND PALACE GREEN. (*Left*) The entrance gates of the Governor's Palace in Williamsburg are at the end of the spacious Palace Green. Records show that the Palace Green was planted with catalpas. The measurements for the oval before the forecourt along with other architectural details were recorded by Thomas Jefferson during his years of residence in the Palace as Governor.

RALEIGH TAVERN. (*Below*) The *Virginia Gazette* in 1771 referred to this building as "that noted and well accustomed Tavern in Williamsburg, called the Raleigh." The original building, erected about 1740, burned in 1859. It has been reconstructed on its original foundations and refurnished according to the inventories of its early keepers.



RALEIGH TAVERN: "NOTED AND WELL ACCUSTOMED" —C. W. Staff

WORLD OF WOMEN

—Bill Halkett

EMILY SARTAIN with her Can. wildflower originals at BC's Provincial Museum.

FLOWERS POSE FOR HER

by Gilean Douglas

THE FAMOUS ENGLISH SPRING had competition this year for Emily Sartain, watercolor artist of Victoria, was exhibiting her flower paintings in Britain then. These ranged from miniatures of 2 x 3 inches to displays covering 2 x 3 feet. They included not only the traditional blooms of Canadian gardens, but wild blossoms of the British Columbia woods and meadows. During the last year Miss Sartain has displayed them for the Royal Horticultural Society, the Chelsea Flower Show, the Royal Institute of Watercolor Painters, the Society of Women Artists and many other bodies. She has also had one-man shows at several galleries both in and out of London.

It was a picture called "Summer Flowers," hung at a showing of the Society of Women Artists in June 1932, which brought Emily Sartain her first big success. This painting of blue delphiniums and pink snapdragons was purchased by Queen Mary on the first day of the exhibit.

At this time the young artist had a studio on the Sussex Downs and from there her paintings went out to homes and galleries all over the British Isles. They were bought by such connoisseurs of art as Lady Hope, Lady Templemore, the Marchioness of Abergavenny, Colonel Sir Courtenay Vyvyan, Bart. The Royal Horticultural Society, notoriously hard to please, awarded her three bronze medals in rapid succession and made her a Fellow. On one occasion they exhibited 40 canvases of this fair-haired, blue-eyed painter with the engaging smile and firm handclasp.

In between times Emily worked on church vestments and altar cloths, the most difficult sort of sewing, and embroidered a banner for Fareham Church in Hampshire which is kept under glass there to show to visitors.

In 1939 the Penninsular and Oriental Steamship Company commissioned her to do a set of designs to be reproduced as menus. The set was completed just before the painter sailed for Canada to visit her sister, Mrs. Alec Forbes of Vancouver, for six months. War came soon afterwards and the P. and O. vessels went out on errands that had nothing to do with flowers. The plates made from the drawings survived the blitz, however, and ten years later they were sailing the seas.

DURING those ten years Emily had been making Canada her home. Her first Canadian painting, of Mme. Herriot roses, was presented to Queen Elizabeth as a memento of the Royal Visit to Vancouver. Her painting "Lilies of France"— displayed in Vancouver between portraits of Winston Churchill and General Charles de Gaulle — together with her Free French Exhibition which followed, were Pacific Coast highlights of 1942.

In 1943 the Vancouver IODE and Canadian Women's Club asked her to paint a picture of British Columbia dogwood, now the province's official flower, to be presented to HRH Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone.

Emily's agile brush put more than $4,000 into the coffers of war relief organizations during those years. In

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

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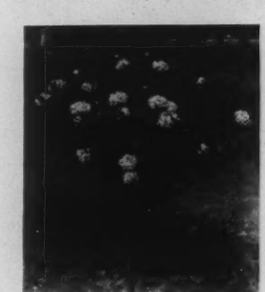

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CONTINUED FROM PAGE 37

order to make a living she gave exhibitions of her work in most major cities across Canada and spoke over the radio.

Reproductions of her water-colors spread from coast to coast and into many other countries in the form of hasti-notes and greeting cards. In 1947 the Sartain exhibition of 80 British Columbia wildflower paintings drew many American tourists, who left much-needed U.S. dollars in exchange for original pictures and notepaper copies. Sartain Christmas cards have been selling out each year since they first appeared in 1945.

Now this friendly woman, whose hair is still fair and eyes still bright blue, is enjoying her mature success in Britain and the renewal of old friendships. She was born in Reading in Berkshire, one of a family of seven. Her mother died when she was seven and from then on until she struck out for herself she lived with an aunt and uncle in London. She painted steadily during those years, but never had a lesson. At barely eight years old she began drawing flowers and from then on she knew exactly what she wanted to do in life and how she wanted to do it.

IT MAY SEEM a far cry from Reading to Victoria, where Emily has been living since 1946, but to her it seemed just like strolling around the corner.

Vancouver has been described as "an island of Englishmen, living in a wet English climate, surrounded by Canada." This is particularly true of Victoria where afternoon tea is an institution and spring arrives as early as February on a flood of golden primroses.

It was in Victoria that I last saw Emily Sartain. We walked along the shore and the salt wind lifted her fair hair into sunlight which turned it to gold.

"Even with my eyes open I could almost believe that I am in Sussex now!" she exclaimed. "But I would like to see the Downs again and the blue tits and Chelsea Flower Show—my idea of heaven!—and even the fog creeping along a London street."

She is seeing all these things on her English visit and England is seeing her again too. From all that I hear the pleasure is mutual.

■ "How-to-Cook Book", by Susan Adams. An interesting and clear presentation of cookery for both experienced and inexperienced cooks. Some good tips on how to plan and accomplish meal getting without confusion—tips which, no doubt, come from the author's own experience as a television, radio and magazing food editor. (Copp, Clark, $3.75.)

CONCERNING FOOD

LUNCHEON FOR MILLIONS

by Janet Howat

WITH so much chit-chat about dieting . . . there's even a current rash of stout newspapermen on pictorial diet regimes . . . I was surprised to learn that women still order "creamy" desserts when dining out.

"Yes, women want creamy things," said Alan N. Childs, Manager of the Arcadian Court and other Robert Simpson Company (departmental store) restaurants in Toronto. And he ought to know. In 1951 the Arcadian Court, two coffee shops, a public cafeteria, two cafeterias and two luncheonettes for employees — all combined served 7,284,576 people . . . from light snacks to full course meals.

A favorite dessert of women shoppers is pineapple up-side-down cake, topped with extra-calories whipped cream. But to be just, they also like simple orange snow pudding with custard sauce. And in general they run to lighter desserts than their putting-on-the-pounds husbands. The men's favorite dessert? No imagination. It's—as always—pie. Lunchers in the Balcony section of the Arcadian Court—a male oasis, with women permitted only if escorted—are especially fond of honey-glazed apple pie. This is a tasty concoction of an open apple pie with heated honey brushed over the apples (after pie is cooked) and slipped back in oven until top is glazed. Then you rim the crust-edges with whipped cream.

FOR A MAIN COURSE, Torontonians are fond of fish. Women prefer them broiled or poached: men are more likely to order fried. So Childs always includes both on his daily menu. He also always features beef (men eat more but women are just as partial to it); pork, ham or veal; both an omelette and a chicken dish; and a fancy salad. Women like salads the year round.

These are the special "plate" luncheons. Then, of course, there are the established à la carte dishes. Childs points out that they actually aren't more expensive just because they are so listed. An example is Arcadian Court chicken pie. With an à la carte tag, some 500 are consumed daily. Occasionally, at the same price, the pie is featured on the "plate" side of the menu. What happens? Orders jump to around 800. Running a restaurant requires a knowledge of human psychology.

—Austin Photos

SALAD INSPECTION: Alan N. Childs.

Alan Childs is intrigued with Torontonians love for vegetable marrow. "We could have it on the menu every day. Creamed, buttered or stuffed, it's always popular." I didn't see anything startling in this fact. "But," Childs explained, "I never remember seeing marrow served any place in the U.S." And a down-Eastern Canadian who was trio-ing at the interview added that she'd never heard of marrow until she came to Toronto. Could be marrow is a Toronto dish?

Born in India, Englishman Childs has spent only a couple of years in England—during World War II. He had joined the Canadian Army from a job in the U.S. and hoped to put food behind him—except what he ate personally. Then his secret came out. The army discovered he had run restaurants in large U.S. cities and promptly shipped him overseas as Lt.-Col. Alan N. Childs, Director of Catering for the Canadian Army.

AFTER THE WAR he returned to the U.S.; has been with Simpson's about two years. The secret of restaurant business, he believes, is uniformity. Every Arcadian Court chicken pie, for example, contains exactly the same amount of chicken (weighed), the same portions of vegetables. You could probably count the peas and come out even. Consequently, a satisfied customer one week can count on the pie he orders next week being just as good. It's the same way a hostess builds up a reputation for some particular dish. Psychology again.

During a tour of the kitchens, I noted a new wrinkle for pastry shells . . . bean bags to pop in the shells-in-the-making (before they go in the oven) to prevent the paste bubbling or shrinking. You make the bean bags with navy beans and use cotton or muslin for wrapping; dampen with mazola or any type salad oil and then wait until bags absorb the oil before using. Makes for uniform shells for your fillings.

Last year Simpson's restaurants consumed approximately: 1,500,000 lbs. of meat; 400,000 lbs. fowl; 150,000 lbs. fish; 2,000,000 individual tea bags; 45,000 lbs. coffee; 1,500 boxes of apples; 450,000 lbs. fresh vegetables.

PORK CHOP
Stuffed with Sweet Potato and Orange

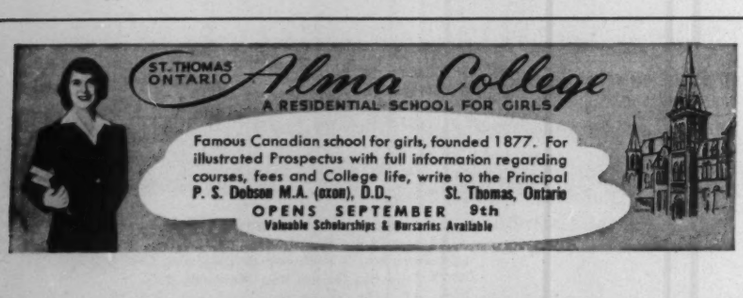
THIS IS AN ARCADIAN COURT DISH that is a special favorite of men who lunch there:

3 loin pork chops (5½ oz. each)
3 tbsps. orange rind
1 cup water
1 pound sweet potatoes
1 tbsp. butter
½ tsp. salt
2 tsps. sugar

Method—Remove all white fibre from orange peelings and cut rind into strips ⅛ inch wide and ¾ inch long, Place orange strips and water in saucepan, bring to the boiling point, and cook until liquid is reduced to ¼ cup, then remove from fire.

Cook sweet potatoes in boiling salted water until tender, drain and remove skins. Mash sweet potatoes while warm, add orange rind and liquid, butter, salt and sugar, mix thoroughly.

Split each chop in half, cutting from the outer edge back to the bone so that the meat hangs in two parts from the bone. Open each chop and fill with 3 to 4 tablespoons sweet potato puree. Clap the sides of chops together, pressing slightly until the filling comes to the edge, smooth off with a knife, making an even finish. Sauté stuffed pork chops on both sides to a golden brown, then place in a moderate oven for 10 minutes to finish cooking.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A FEW MEMBERS of the doll collection given Pierrette Alarie by fans.

RELAXING HAPPILY over some wine and light food after an opera performance are blonde Pierrette Alarie and handsome dark husband, Leopold Simoneau.

MARRIED TO EACH OTHER AND OPERA

by Peggy McCulloch

TEMPERAMENT and opera always seem synonymous but they aren't even on speaking terms when it comes to petite Montreal-born Pierrette Alarie. The first time I saw her she was rehearsing on the Massey Hall stage for a concert with the Toronto Symphony. She stood there —quiet, reposed, in her trim navy suit with a perky grey beret. But no "star" temperament.

And she is a real live opera singer —with both the New York "Met" and the Paris Opera.

But to begin at the beginning, as in fairy stories. Pierrette started out right by picking gifted parents. Her Mother is not only a singer but an excellent actress: was "Mama" in Fridolin's famous "Ti-Coq". Her Father: Conductor of the French Operatic Society.

Pierrette herself started acting and singing at the age of nine. By 1940 she was singing *Chansonettes* on the Montreal radio. But she wanted to be an opera singer. So she hied herself off to the Curtis Institute of Music in Philadelphia; graduated two years later. In the meantime she'd sung her way to the semi-finals in the 1944 "Singing Stars of Tomorrow" radio program; would have competed the next year, only fate intervened.

She tried out for the New York "Met" Auditions of the Air and won —against 50 others, then three years at the "Met" and off to Paris Opera.

In between seasons she has sandwiched in concert tours in the U.S., Canada and Mexico; has sung at some of the most important summer festivals in Europe. Many of her tours are joint recitals with husband Leopold Simoneau. She married this popular Quebec-City-born tenor in 1946. He towers 8½ inches above her mere 5 feet ("without shoes").

The Simoneaus moved into a New York apartment this last winter; are off to Europe the end of this month for summer engagements. They both are booked for another Glyndebourne Festival and a third-repeat at the festival at Aix en Provence.

—Max Erlanger de Rosen, Paris

SOPRANO PIERRETTE ALARIE: as the Doll in "Tales of Hoffman" at Paris Opera.

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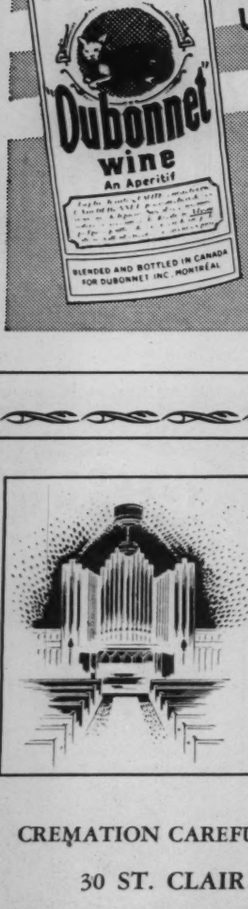

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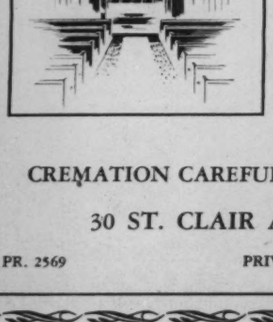

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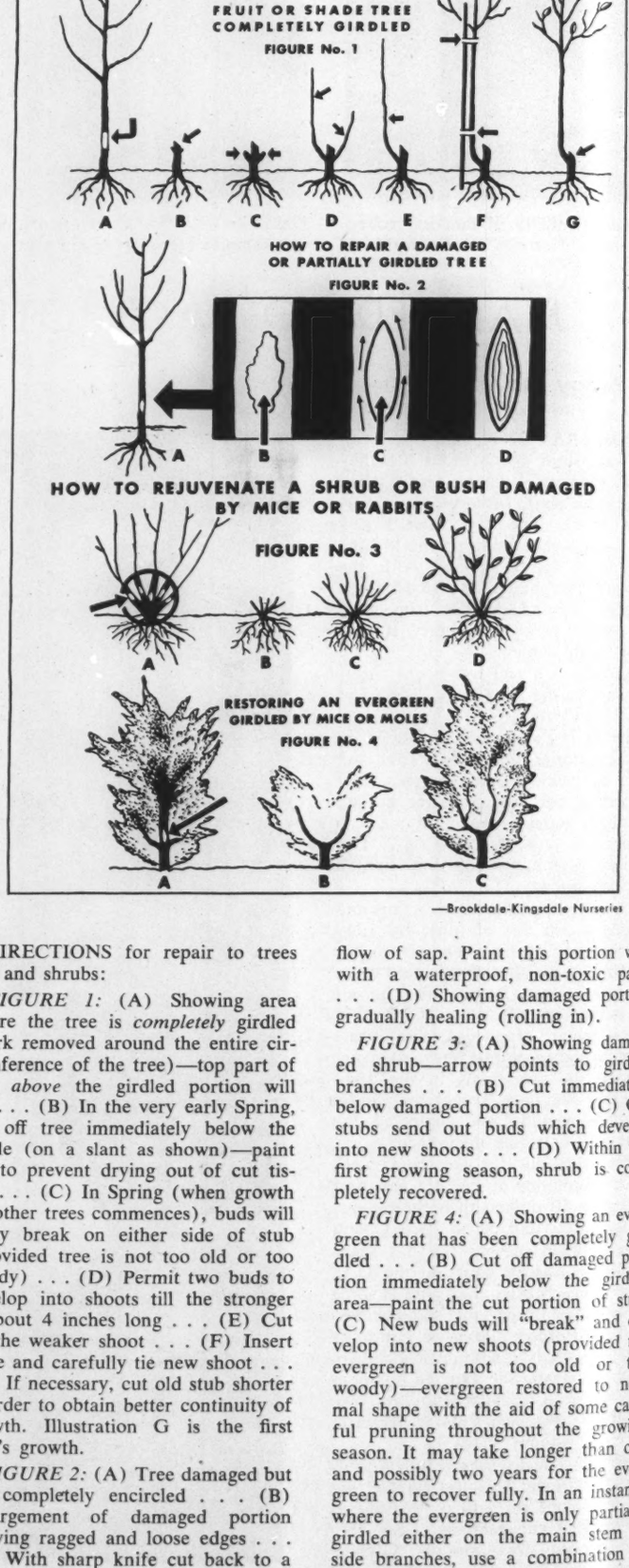

HOW TO OVERCOME WINTER DAMAGE CAUSED BY MICE; MOLES OR RABBITS
FRUIT OR SHADE TREE COMPLETELY GIRDLED
FIGURE No. 1
A B C D E F G
HOW TO REPAIR A DAMAGED OR PARTIALLY GIRDLED TREE
FIGURE No. 2
A B C D
HOW TO REJUVENATE A SHRUB OR BUSH DAMAGED BY MICE OR RABBITS
FIGURE No. 3
A B C D
RESTORING AN EVERGREEN GIRDLED BY MICE OR MOLES
FIGURE No. 4
A B C

—Brookdale-Kingsdale Nurseries

DIRECTIONS for repair to trees and shrubs:

FIGURE 1: (A) Showing area where the tree is *completely* girdled (bark removed around the entire circumference of the tree)—top part of tree *above* the girdled portion will die . . . (B) In the very early Spring, cut off tree immediately below the girdle (on a slant as shown)—paint cut to prevent drying out of cut tissue . . . (C) In Spring (when growth on other trees commences), buds will likely break on either side of stub (provided tree is not too old or too woody) . . . (D) Permit two buds to develop into shoots till the stronger is about 4 inches long . . . (E) Cut off the weaker shoot . . . (F) Insert stake and carefully tie new shoot . . . (G) If necessary, cut old stub shorter in order to obtain better continuity of growth. Illustration G is the first year's growth.

FIGURE 2: (A) Tree damaged but not completely encircled . . . (B) Enlargement of damaged portion showing ragged and loose edges . . . (C) With sharp knife cut back to a solid bark area in streamlined shape as illustrated. Streamlining aids the flow of sap. Paint this portion well with a waterproof, non-toxic paint . . . (D) Showing damaged portion gradually healing (rolling in).

FIGURE 3: (A) Showing damaged shrub—arrow points to girdled branches . . . (B) Cut immediately below damaged portion . . . (C) Old stubs send out buds which develop into new shoots . . . (D) Within the first growing season, shrub is completely recovered.

FIGURE 4: (A) Showing an evergreen that has been completely girdled . . . (B) Cut off damaged portion immediately below the girdled area—paint the cut portion of stub. (C) New buds will "break" and develop into new shoots (provided the evergreen is not too old or too woody)—evergreen restored to normal shape with the aid of some careful pruning throughout the growing season. It may take longer than one and possibly two years for the evergreen to recover fully. In an instance where the evergreen is only partially girdled either on the main stem or side branches, use a combination of methods as outlined for Figures 2 and 3.

NO ONE EVER ASKED ME!

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 15

2,000 citizens in a typical Gallup Poll. Our success depends on their absolute integrity. We must be sure they resist any temptation to fill out a questionnaire themselves, if it is raining too hard to undertake a trip out to a farm. Such methods are our own secret. We call the system "Cheat-o-meter".

It just so happened that on the second day of my new life in research, a Gallup Poll questionnaire was to be tested. Wanting to learn the business, literally, from the ground up, I went out on the street asking the questions. I have interviewed hundreds of people for magazine purposes but—as any one knows who has tried it—it's quite a terrifying thing to question strangers, without the confidence and build-up of a press background.

I was really frightened at the thought, but booted myself out onto Carlton street. My task was to get four people; two men and women; two in the upper social bracket; two in the lower.

Turning into a slum street, I went up timidly to a door, dreading the experience of having it slammed in my face. A stream-of-consciousness report on my thoughts would have gone like this. "Here am I, Byrne Hope Sanders, Commander of the Order of the British Empire . . . tapping on a strange door. Will I scare her—or will she scare me?"

A DEAR LITTLE WOMAN from Newfoundland opened the door. She answered all my questions with dignity, while four youngsters and a puppy cavorted about her feet. I wanted to hug her for giving me my first successful interview.

Where could I find a man—lower economic bracket? There, across the street was a snow-shoveller steadily going about his business. I swept up to him bursting with pride and satisfaction at the success of my first interview. He lifted startled eyes at the tall lady in the big black hat, towering over him and beaming with pleasure, at him. (When I beam, my friends tell me, I *beam*!) But, manfully, he put his hands atop his shovel, leaned his chin on his hands, and gave me careful, positive and lengthy opinions on every question. We parted with mutual admiration.

The incredible part of that first set of four interviews I had, was this. To get my second man, in the top economic group, I, somewhat naively, perhaps, went bravely up to a good-looking man who was sitting pensively in the foyer of the King Edward Hotel. He answered my questions politely. Then just as I was leaving, said: "You know—I've met Dr. Gallup."

The man, it turned out, was Allan Barr, the Canadian artist. Whereas millions of people say "I've never been questioned by the Gallup Poll"—I ran into one who'd met George Gallup himself, on my first test interview.

If you have never been nabbed by the Poll, it's because the chances are about 4,500 to 1, that you would be, on that particular Poll. If you lived to be nearly 400 years old, it's almost a statistical certainty that you would have been!

The Gallup Poll has been established in Canada for ten years. In that time, in measuring public opinion for 1,520 feature stories released through our member newspapers throughout Canada, about 240,000 Canadians have been interviewed.

OUT OF THIS questioning the average Canadian has emerged as a very well-balanced person. Literally he thinks about halfway between the American and the Britisher on certain problems. He believes his own province is the most beautiful. Half of the people of Canada have been outside the country in the past year—nearly all to the States. There are wide contrasts of thought between young Canadians and those over 50, on such things as a national flag; on trade with the U.K.; on remaining within the Commonwealth. Will Young Canada change with advancing years? Or will Canada change when the thinking of today's young people takes over tomorrow's policies?

A deep realization of the dignity of the average man comes out of continuing research. He's a mighty sensible individual, on the whole—with enough screwballs to make either side of a question interesting. Usually he is far, far ahead of the Government on many measures.

Our research goes on in 11 countries around the world—Australia, Brazil, Denmark, Finland, France, Great Britain, Holland, Italy, Norway, Sweden, the United States and Canada. The findings are published in the country's newspapers. Often the same question is asked of the peoples in all countries, so that public attitudes can be assayed around the world.

Market research has a very definite effect on the history of businesses. So research into public opinion and publication of the findings cannot help but have an effect on current history.

Critics complain that they have too much effect on Government. But isn't it better for those in authority to know how the rank and file of the people think on a controversial question—rather than be influenced by lobbyists, pressure groups, and other self-appointed spokesmen?

If George III had been given a clear-cut picture of what the people in his American colonies, or throughout England, thought about him, and their relationship to his Crown—would he have put that tax on tea?

AWARD WINNER

CARTOONIST OF THE YEAR

by John Creed

THOUGH official recognition for cartoonist Len Norris comes this month with his unanimous selection for a 1951 National Newspaper Award, he is already firmly established as a Canadian institution. His cartoons of sloppy-socked youths, dowdy females and minuscule brats sharply satirical in idea and hilarious in depiction, have been appearing in national publications for more than fifteen years.

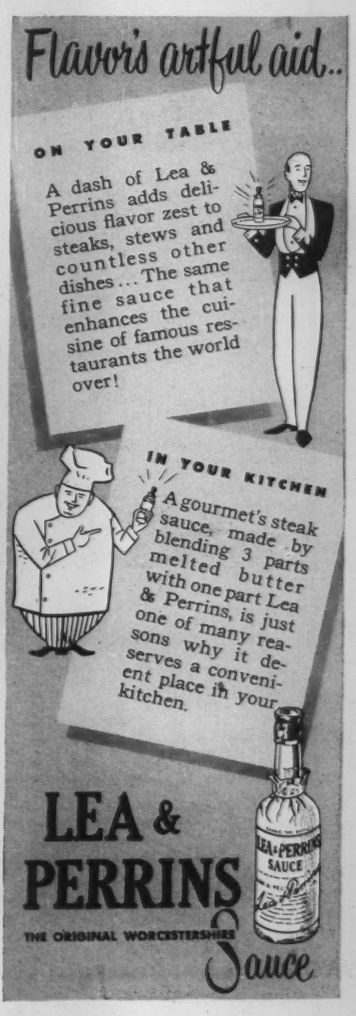
An unassuming man with a droll sense of cartooning humor and a pen that can make, in the words of one of his many admirers, "even the borders look funny", Norris was born in London in 1913 "within the sound of Bow Bells if the forecast was rain." He came to Canada in 1926 and settled in Port Arthur. After graduation from high school at 15, he went to work as a draftsman in the office

CONTINUED OVERLEAF

—Vancouver Sun

NATIONAL Newspaper Award for 1951 in cartooning went to Len Norris.

Serve
P.F.
TWIGLETS
with Cocktails
Three rousing cheers, Mr. Peek & Mr. Frean! Twiglets make a cocktail a celebration. These crisp, thin "twigs", with such piquant, savoury flavour are the correct answer to that much asked question "what can I serve with cocktails?"
90c
IN TIN DRUMS
Peek Frean's
TWIGLETS
PEEK FREAN'S
Mr. Peek & Mr. Frean
Famous ENGLISH Biscuits


Flavor's artful aid..
ON YOUR TABLE
A dash of Lea & Perrins adds delicious flavor zest to steaks, stews and countless other dishes... The same fine sauce that enhances the cuisine of famous restaurants the world over!
IN YOUR KITCHEN
A gourmet's steak sauce, made by blending 3 parts melted butter with one part Lea & Perrins, is just one of many reasons why it deserves a convenient place in your kitchen.
LEA & PERRINS
THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
Sauce

EATON'S

Garden Colours in the rain . . .

Colour blossoms under grey skies this year, in rainwear that is very elegant, very feminine, singing with tones borrowed from a Spring garden. You'll find a delightful profusion of fashions for the rain, now, at Eaton's.

EATON'S . . . CANADA'S LARGEST RETAIL ORGANIZATION . . . STORES AND ORDER OFFICES FROM COAST TO COAST

of the Port Arthur City Engineer.

He came to Toronto in 1933 in the depths of the depression, worked on the city's coal docks, then got an inside job with Elias Rogers Coal Co. He began turning out occasional cartoons which he sold to the *Toronto Daily Star* and, of all places, the Government Tea Bureau.

By 1940 he was in the advertising business as an art director and production manager. "Through the colossal salesmanship," he recalls, "of a friend, Mr. Frank Dowsett. I didn't know a half-tone from a pica. I learned fast from engraving salesmen who came in the office looking for business." The head of the agency remembers Norris fondly. "The fellow didn't know how to do things the 'proper' way. But by Jingo he made a damn good success of doing them differently!"

Norris slipped into uniform in 1942 and headed for Brockville, Ont., and the Officers Training Corps. After advanced training as a motorcycle specialist at Barriefield, Ont., he was posted to Ottawa as Lieutenant in the Directorate of Mechanical Engineering. "Someone decided the army needed a technical magazine and so I started on another job for which I had exactly as much experience as I had for advertising." It took him ten months to get a staff together and by that time a sergeant had conceived of the publication CAM with the basic aim of sugaring the pill of technical and maintenance information with lots of cartoons and with a writing style that owed more to the sports columns than to army gobbledygook. The idea went over and Norris and his staff of five men even sold some of the issues to the British Army in India. For this work Norris was awarded an MBE.

Out of uniform in 1945, the Maclean-Hunter publishing company snapped him up and he became art director of *Canadian Homes and Gardens*, as well as a regular cartoon-contributor to *Maclean's*. Two years ago he moved to the west coast as staff cartoonist for the *Vancouver Sun*, which had been wooing him for about a year before that. The *Sun* wanted Norris as political cartoonist, a task that was not at all to his liking, since, as he says, he knows nothing about politics. However, the *Sun's* publisher Don Cromie continued his courtship and when it was finally agreed that he would do no political cartoons Norris accepted the offer.

Today he turns out serial and story illustrations for the *Sun's* Sunday supplement, news-story illustrations, spot cartoons and, for a while, a comic strip about a small boy and his family called the "Vansuns". Then he developed a different approach to editorial cartoons, which might be described by an art critic as *genre* pictures after Daumier. He has been doing six of these a week and many have been reproduced in this magazine. These drawings reflect his decidedly unillusioned eye for the oddities of Canadian folkways and a sharply satirical but not bitter point of view. His drawings are deft reminders that people with pretensions are fair game for his pen.

LIGHTER SIDE

HORSE IN THE BATHROOM

by Mary Lowrey Ross

"I WAS JUST thinking about the story of the horse in the rooming-house bathroom," I said.

"What was that?" Miss A. asked.

"Well, there was this horse in the bathroom, and everybody was excited about it except one roomer. When they told him, he said he knew, he put it there."

"Why?" Miss A. asked, after consideration.

"So he could say he knew there was a horse in the bathroom," I said.

"That sounds like a very silly idea to me," Miss A. said.

"Well maybe," I said, and we resumed our luncheon.

"I've been thinking about the potato situation in the United States," I said presently. "For about eight years the Government bought up all the surplus potatoes in order to keep up the prices. That meant that they had to dispose of the potatoes. So they gave them away, burned them, and probably appointed committees to invent interesting ways for disposing of potato leftovers. Anyway they got rid of them. Then they got tired of it and withdrew the potato subsidy and that was what started the potato shortage. It seems the farmers hadn't been planting potatoes for consumers to eat, they'd been planting them for the government to get rid of."

"Idiocy!" Miss A. said indignantly, "the consumers should have risen in protest."

"They couldn't do that without upsetting the national economy," I said, "and you mustn't call it idiocy. It's government surplus planning for a controlled economy of scarcity."

"IT COULD never happen in the Mother Country," Miss A. said, "Even under a Socialist Government."

"Well it could happen here," I said, "For instance, the dairy interests are threatened with a milk surplus because of the embargo on dairy cattle to the United States. Naturally they can't reduce the price of milk, because that would mean a threat to the farmer and the national economy. So I can't imagine what they're going to do with their surplus unless they mix it with a little chloride of lime and use it to wash down the dairies."

Miss A. half-rose in her indignation. "And what about the consumer, and the vast undernourished population in our great cities that never get relief or consideration from the Government—"

"Sit down, you're rocking the national economy," I said, and Miss A. subsided. "I suppose they could feed it to the hogs," she said bitterly.

"With the embargo?" I said, "That would help to create a pork shortage, which would probably bring on a price-break and leave the economy on its face."

WE considered this gloomy prospect for a while in silence. "What we need," I said presently, "Is a bold far-sighted policy. A Government firmly and resolutely pledged to prevent the outbreak of surpluses in any quarter. And as a first practical step, I would like to see the Department of Agriculture set up research scholarships for cross-breeding farm animals in line with the economy-of-scarcity program. Lean hogs, hens that lay one pullet's egg a week, cows that give pints instead of quarts. Stringy, muscular athletic cows without an ounce of surplus weight, to be sold at soaring prices. The cow that jumped over the moon as a substitute for Elsie."

"Yes, and what about the consumer?" Miss A. demanded.

"I'm coming to that," I said, "First of all, try to look at the consumer from the government point of view. In times of inflation, he is an unnecessary surplus. Then he produces nothing, accomplishes nothing, signifies nothing. He just grumbles along, year after year, like an old impacted wisdom tooth."

"The consumer is the backbone of the country!" Miss A. cried.

"That's the farmer," I corrected. "The consumer, to borrow a phrase, is the wishbone."

Miss A. stared gloomily. "Then do you propose the Government eliminate the consumer?" she asked.

"Oh dear no," I said, "Governments don't eliminate their surpluses if they can help it. They just control and reduce them. They're doing it now, only in a very slipshod old-fashioned way. What is needed is bold, large-scale imaginative planning with a special government department set up to create an artificial scarcity of consumers. Any number of outside agencies would be willing to lend a hand. For instance the National Dairy Council are asking for a special excise tax on margarine to bring it in line with butter. If they can make the tax high enough, the consumer won't be able to buy either butter or margarine and that would be a very effective way of reducing the consumer. Eventually they may be able to end the consumer surplus."

"I'm surprised you don't send these wonderful ideas on to the Government," Miss A. said.

"That's just what I intend to do," I said, "And I won't be a bit surprised if it adopts them. That's going to be my horse in the bathroom."

"At vacation time," said Tom with joy,
"We always have such fun,
Thanks to "the bank that service built"
And a Savings Plan begun."

Always be sure of fast, courteous service

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of pleasure you're missing if you haven't tried the one ale made especially for a man's taste—Labatt's India Pale Ale! It's a real old-time ale brewed by John Labatt to Labatt's famous family recipe for India Pale Ale. Mellow, full-flavoured and satisfying, it's a man's drink. Try it next time and you'll know what we mean. Ask for Labatt's* India Pale Ale. Brewed only by John Labatt Limited.

The swing is definitely to

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THEATRE

FESTIVAL ROUND-UP

by Margaret Ness

IN ONTARIO, Adjudicator Pierre Lefevre saw three regionals; flew to the final one in Newfoundland, the first time the tenth Province has entered.

In Eastern Ontario, the Saturday Players won with "The Enchanted". They won last year's regional, too, with "Pinocchio"—but were called Junior Theatre of the Ottawa Drama League. Name was felt misleading. They are an adult group playing mostly for children's Saturday audiences. Hence the new name. "The Enchanted" was a side excursion to please themselves.

Peterborough copped the best acting awards with "Merry Wives of Windsor". Best actress was Brenda Davies, wife of playwright Robertson Davies, as Mistress Page. Australian-born Mrs. Davies met her husband while both were at the Old Vic in London; flew home for a six-weeks' visit immediately after the Festival.

Best actor was John Londerville as Falstaff. Peterborough-born, he has his MA from Queen's; was army Captain overseas; wrote "The History of the RCAPC Overseas, 1939-45"; is on Normal School staff.

Only one Canadian play appeared. Robertson Davies's "The Voice of the People" by newly-formed Belleville Theatre Guild.

Western Ontario is such a hive of playing groups that an extensive pre-Festival adjudication is necessary. Bill Hutt of Toronto saw some 30 entries; handed out preliminary awards. These included: best actor—Walter Massey as the blind brother in London Little Theatre's presentation of its $1,000 prize play, "Shadow of the Tree", by Joseph Schull of Montreal. Young Massey, a cousin to the Governor-General, is a student in Business Administration at University of Western Ontario; recently played Iago in the University's "Othello". Best actress in preliminaries was Audrie Vale of the Galt Little Theatre.

IN THE regional tussle, five plays competed. Winning play was "Dear Brutus" by Woodstock Little Theatre.

Best actress was Betty Allingham as Catherine Sloper in Sarnia's production of "The Heiress". Oddly, Helen Smith won it as the Aunt in Victoria's production in BC.

Best actor was 26-year-old William Mitchell as Elwood P. Dowd in "Harvey" by Players' Guild of Hamilton. Back in 1949 Mitchell was John in "John Loves Mary"—the Bessborough award winner in the Dominion finals. He is an insurance salesman and a noted baseball player in the Hamilton City League.

One Canadian play was in the regional play-off—"Sit Ye Doon" by Will Digby and presented by St. Mary's Little Theatre. Digby will be remembered for his one-acter, "Over the Boiler Room", which was invited to show at the 1949 Dominion finals. Now he's busy with a full-scale musical for London Little Theatre.

In Central Ontario two productions required a hair-splitting decision, according to Adjudicator Lefevre . . . Molnar's "Olympia" presented by the University Alumnae Dramatic Club and last year's regional winner with "In Good King Charles' Golden Days", and the winning "Golden Boy" by this-year-formed Actors' Company. While the latter group is new, most of the company are well known . . . Al Bertram, John Sullivan, Paul Firestone and director Leo Orenstein, all of whom were connected with Belmont Theatre's 1950 Bessborough trophy winner, "Awake and Sing".

The Alumnae snaffled off a best acting award in Douglas Ney. This group, composed of about 20 women, has done right well by their male guest-actors. Last year John Colicos (recent headliner when he stepped into lead in "King Lear" at the Old Vic in London) playing with them, won both the regional and Dominion best acting awards, and in 1948 radio-known Alec McKee won regional best actor trophy in their "Years Ago". Added note: The Alumnae have unique record of having appeared in every CODL Festival.

Doug Ney is an actor of experience; attended American Academy of Dramatic Art in New York in 1939; had a season with the John Holden Players in Bala, Muskoka; was with RCAF in Middle East; then graduated in modern languages from University of Toronto. At present he is with an agency arranging tours abroad.

The best actress award went to Jean Caine in the Oakville Arts and Craft's "Soldier's Wife". Hamilton-born Mrs. Caine was a radio commentator and actress before marrying Howard Caine, Manager of Foster Hewitt's Toronto radio station.

Invitations to the finals in Saint John, NB, were extended to: the Saint John Theatre Guild; St. John's Players of Newfoundland; Halifax Theatre Arts Guild; Regina Little Theatre; Saturday Players of the Ottawa Little Theatre; The Actors' Company of Toronto; St. Genesius Players' Guild of Montreal. Invited on a non-competitive basis were two Canadian one-acters; "De l'Autre Côté de Mur" by *La Jeune Scène* of Montreal and "The Voice of the People" by Belleville (Ont.) Theatre Guild.

"Sit Ye Doon" by Will Digby won the Sir Barry Jackson Challenge Trophy for the best presentation of a Canadian play. "The Voice of the People" won the $100 prize for Robertson Davies for the best Canadian play presented in the regionals.

BRAIN-TEASER

FROM THE OBTUSE ANGLE

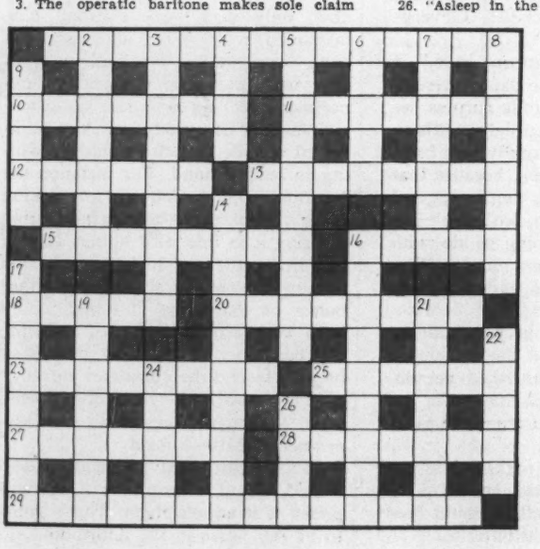
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. Day's work, and play. (4,4,6)
10. Too much 25 does one's balance, in more ways than one. (7)
11. Most certainly a foot race. (7)
12. Taps, on Barrie's window, perhaps. (6)
13. Don Quixote's giant. (8)
15. This meal includes punch, no doubt. (3, 5)
16. A chip of the old blockhead? (5)
18. Tosti's "Goodbye", naturally. (5)
20. The copper had nothing at the tavern, so cannot be guilty. (8)
23. Assist U.N. It never lets you down! (8)
25. Game? Then hop to it! (6)
27. The liar can be brainy in this case. (7)
28. How I feel as I take one over the eight. (7)
29. One of Masefield's cargoes, it appears, was dealing in this. (6, 8)

DOWN

2. It seems the fire finally got Nero rattled. (7)
3. The operatic baritone makes sole claim to a bully role. (9)
4 and 9. There's many a true word—as in the quips of actors. (4,5)
5. How the owl and the pussycat danced on the sand ——— (4,2,4)
6. ——— surprisingly, as they weren't this. (5)
7. His Wall would be hard to reconstruct in a different setting. (7)
8. Records all editions except "It's Indoors". (8)
9. See 4.
14. Are alcoholics on the banned list members of it? (6, 4)
16. Boiled down it takes two short months before I get on to it. (9)
17. Unusual music, to be kept under the hat, perhaps. (8)
19. But we didn't look on the "Old Contemptibles" with this. (7)
21. It goes from north to west and it finishes south. (7)
22. Put end to end they're two feet long. (5)
24. Without it 21's anagram should look thus. (5)
26. "Asleep in the deep" voice. (4)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1 and 14 down. Dominion drama festival
10. Extra
11. Pot-pourri
12. Surveys
13. Tribute
14. Frosty
16. See 29
18. Sewer rat
20. Ostler
23. Imitate
24. Rotunda
27. Animation
28. Amuse
29 and 16. Little theatre movement

DOWN

2. Ontario
3. Irate
4. Impost
5. Nutation
6. Roominess
7. Marquee
8. Sets
9. Director
14. See 1
15. Termagant
17. Vaseline
19. Waikiki
21. Langu
22. French
25. Tiara
26. Apes

Photo of the master bedroom in our new house. The floor is composed of linoleum tiles, Dominion Jaspé No. J/724. The rugs are strips, easy to move for cleaning under the bed.

"We never dreamed linoleum could be romantic"

WHEN WE WERE discussing floor specifications for our new house and my husband suggested linoleum, I said, "For the kitchen, fine". But, he said, "I was thinking of throughout the house".

I must have looked surprised, for he said, "Well, why *do* people use linoleum in kitchens?"

I said, "Because it wears so long and is so easy to clean, of course".

Then my husband said, "Don't you want your other floors to wear and be easy to clean as well?"

"Why, yes, I guess so," I said. When our dealer showed us the new colours in which you can buy linoleum, and pictures of what is being done with it nowadays, it opened our eyes. Then he figured comparative prices. Well, this photo speaks for itself. And we did all our other rooms in linoleum, too. We're crazy about it now.

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